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Favorite prescriptions of distinguished

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FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS

O

DISTINGUISHED PRACTITIONERS

WITH

NOTES ON TREATMENT

Compiled from the Published Writings or Unpublished Records of

Drs. Fordyce Barker, Roberts Bartholow, Samuel D. Gross, Austin Flint, Alonzo Clark, Alfred L. Loomis, F. J. Bumstead, T. G. Thomas, H. C. Wood, Wm. Goodell, J. M. Fothergill, N. S. Davis, J. Marion Sims, Wm. H. Byford, E. G. Janeway, J. M. Da Costa, J. Solis Cohen, Meredith Clymer, J. Lewis Smith, W. H. Thomson, C. E. Brown-Sequard, M. A. Pallen, W. A. Hammond, &c., &c.

B. W. PALMER, A.M., M.D.

SECOND EDITION
Revised and Enlarged



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PREFACE.

Surrounded by the voluminous medical publications of the times, the busy practitioner is often at a loss to select from the mass of material at his disposal, without monopolizing time that he can ill afford to spend in this way, that combination of therapeutical agencies which the experience of the most learned, successful and best trained medical minds of the age has proven is best adapted to meet the indications for treatment in well known conditions of disease. The author has striven, in this presentation of favorite prescriptions and practical points in treatment, to place before the profession for constant reference, in a condensed, readily accessible way, matter that could only be gléaned from careful study and association with the medical writers and teachers of the times.

No pretence of originality is made. The book is essentially a compilation. It is, however, a book which it is believed will be eminently useful. The design of the writer will have been accomplished if he succeeds by his offering in rendering more available for every-day use and guidance the practical treasures of medical wisdom which have been gathered from the earnest labors and careful observations of the most distinguished practitioners of the age.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT, MOUTH AND CHEST.

Pneumonia. Ammoniæ muriatis................. 3 iij.

Antim. et pot. tartratgr.	ij.
Morphiæ sulphatgr.	
Syrupi glycyrrhizæ 3	
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours.	
Dr. N. S D	avis.
B Hydrarg. chlor. mitis	
Ipecac. pulverisaa gr.	vj.
Opii pulverisgr.	
Sacchar, albgr. xx	
M. Ft. chart. vj.	
Sig.—One powder every four hours alternate	ly with

Sig.—One powder every four hours alternately with the preceding prescription. At the same time cover the chest with emollient poultices.

Dr. N. S. Davis.

Where a typhoid condition of the system is associated with the pneumonia, bleeding is not well borne. In these cases Dr. Davis has obtained admirable results by the use of the preceding prescriptions.

At the end of twenty-four hours he omits the powders, and if the bowels have not been moved he gives a mild laxative. If the symptoms are not favorably modified in 3 or 4 days, a blister is placed on the side of the chest most affected.

Should the pulse become soft and frequent, the breathing abdominal and the lips of a leaden hue,

B. Quiniæ sulph.....gr. ij.
Ammon, carbonat.....gr. iv.

M. Sig.—Take at a dose. If delirium becomes troublesome add 10 minims of chloroform to the ammonia mixture. If there is indication of malarial influence, quinine may be given during the remissions.

Sub-Acute Pleurisy.

R Potas, acet
Inf. digitalaa 3 ij-iv.
Sig.—This amount each day; or
B. Pulv. digital
Pulv. scillæ mar
Hydrarg. chlo. mitaa gr. x.
M. Et. ft. pil. No. x.
Sig.—One pill thrice daily.

Dr. Alonzo Clark.

The indications for treatment are to subdue the inflammation and promote absorption of the effused fluid. Dr. Clark, to accomplish the first of these effects, uses blisters, three being usually sufficient, selecting three spots and applying only one blister at a time, the second and third not being placed in position until the spot of former application has healed. As a diuretic he uses potassii iodidi xxx grs. a day; if this fail to diminish the fluid, he has resource to the above formulæ. If constitutional effects of mercury

declare themselves he returns again to the potassii iodid. Dr. Clark uses other means, as purgatives, vapor baths, and mild counter-irritants when he thinks them indicated, but, having exhausted all medical means without effect (as is sometimes the case), he either resorts to the trocar or does nothing.

case), he either resorts to the trocar or does nothing.
····-
Asthmatic Fits of Emphysema.
B. Tinct. opii
Ætheris 3 ij.
Sig.—Sixty drops every twenty minutes. To each
dose may be added:
Tinct. lobeliæ ætherægtt. xx.
Meridith Clymer, M.D.
This formula has often yielded relief in these sud-
den attacks of asthma when all other means have
failed.
Diuretic in Cardiac Dropsy.
- •
B Infus. digital 3 iijss.
B. Infus. digital

over ten, a tablespoonful, given every three hours or every half hour in urgent cases.

Recommended as almost specific in diphtheritic croup by

Dr. T. M. Drysdale.

In Asthmatic Paroxysm.

Ŗ	Tinct. lobeliæ 3	j.
	Ammon. iodidi	
	Ammon. bromidi 3 i	ij.
	Syr. tolutan 3 i	ij.

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every one, two, three or four hours.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow.

Of this prescription Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes, and sometimes the relief is permanent.

Emphysema.

Ŗ	Potass. chlorat
	Tinct. belladonnæ 🗓 jss.
	Ext. pruni virg. fluid
	Tinct. cinchonæ coaa 3 ij.
	M. Sig.—A dessertspoonful four times a day.

Dr. Da Costa.

Where the emphysema is accompanied by chronic bronchitis and loss of appetite, Dr. Da Costa has found the above prescription the most efficient. He advises also that dry cups be applied to the cliest night and morning.

In Bronchial Catarrh.

B.	Acet. scillæ 3	SS.
	Ext. ipecac. fl	

Tinct. opii deodorat
Syr. tolutan 3 x.
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two, three or four
hours. Bartholow.
In Spasmodic Asthma.
B Potass. bromid $3j$.
Potass. iodid 3 ss.
Aquæ 3 iv.
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful in sufficient water every half
hour or hour. Dr Bartholow.
In Chronic Phthisis.
By Syr. hypophos. comp 3 iijss.
Acid phosphor. dil 3 ss.
M. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times daily.
Dr. Roberts Bartholow.
The above combination is held by Dr. Bartholow to
be very effective therapeutically; it may be advan-
tageously given with cod liver oil, after meals, in
chronic phthisis, or the following may be given when
the effects of arsenic also are desired:
R Syr. calcii lacto-phos 3 iv.
Liq. potass. arsenitis
M. Sig.—A dessertspoonful ter die.
Dr. Bartholow.
Acute Catarrh.
R Tinct. iodinii 3 ss.
Acid carbolic
M. Sig.—Place a small, wide-mouthed bottle, con-
,

taining a moistened sponge, in a vessel of hot water; drop five to ten drops of the solution on the sponge and as the iodine vapor ascends with the vapor of the water, inhale it.

Bartholow.

water, inhale it.	Bartholow.
To Common Cotomb on How	Asthma
In Summer Catarrh or Hay	
R Potass. iodid	
Liq. Potass. arsenit	
Aquæ	
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every fou	
This, given internally, combined	
by means of a post nasal syringe of	_
mula, will often effect a cure in this	
R. Tinct. iodinii	•
Acid. carbol	
Aquæ destillat	-
M. Sig.—Apply with a post nasal	syringe.
	Bartholow.
In Acute Coryza and Hay	Asthma.
B Brominii	
Alcoholis	
	Bartholow.
A small quantity may be placed in	
vial and vaporized by the warmth o	
vapor should be snuffed into the nos	
In Chronic Throat Affect	cions.
B Acid. tannici	3 ii.
Spts. vini rect	
Mist. camph	
M. Sig.—As an astringent gargle.	Bartholow.

In these throat affections the above as a gargle, combined with a spray of a solution of tannin, 3 grs. to the $\frac{7}{3}$ is of great benefit.

Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema, Spasmodic Asthma, Hay Asthma, and Phthisis.

Take unsized white paper, thoroughly moisten it with this solution, dry and cut into twenty equal parts and roll each part into a cigarette. Two or three of these are to be smoked daily, inhaling the smoke.

Trousseau.

The above is also found very beneficial in acute and chronic coryza.

In Chronic Bronchitis.

Ŗ	Ext. eucalypţ ¾ j.
	Ammon. muriat 3 ij.
	Ext. glycyrrhizæ 3 ij.
	Syr. tolu 3 iij.
]	M. Sig.—A tablespoonful four or six times a day.

Bartholow.

This forms an excellent expectorant in cases of chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhea.

Chronic Bronchitis.

\mathbf{R}	Ammonii chloridi	3 ij.
	Mist. glycyrrhizæ co	
1	M. Sig.—A dessertspoonful three	times a day.
	1-	Dr Da Costa

This formula is adapted for those cases of bronchitis accompanied by chronic catarrh in old persons.

Acute Bronchitis.

\mathbf{R}	Vini ipecacuanhæ
-	Liq. potassii citratis 3 iv.
	Tinct, opii camphoratæ
	Syrupi acaciæaa 🖁 j.
_	

M. Sig.—A tablespoonful thrice daily in the first stage of ordinary acute bronchitis. Dr. Da Costa.

This union of the sedative effects of opium with the excito-secretory action of the ipecacuanha on the congested mucous membrane has been found very serviceable.

Aphthæ of Phthisis.

Quiniæ sulphgr. j.
Olei piperis nigrisgtt. j.
Aquæ

M. Sig.—May be applied with a brush, or mouth rinsed with it. This is the wash in use at Roosevelt Hospital, and is at the same time antiseptic and stimulant.

In Mercurial Salivation.

Ŗ.	Acidi tannici	3 i.
	Mel. rosæ	
	Aquæ	¾ vj.
I	M. Sig.—As a gargle.	Bartholow

Whooping Cough Mixture.

w moohing condit mixture.
Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, N.Y. B. Acid. nitric. dil
Whooping Cough Mixture.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. B. Tinct. nucis vom
Letzerich's Treatment of Diphtheria by Benzoate of Soda.
R Sodæ benzoat, pur
For Hemorrhages.
R Acidi gallici

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS.
In Mitral Regurgitation and in Dilatation of the Cavities of the Heart.
B Ferri redacti
Quiniæ snlphat
Pulv. digitalisaa∋j.
Pulv. scillægr. x.
M. Ft. pil. No. xx.
Sig.—One pill three or four times a day. Bartholow.
This prescription is especially serviceable in those cases of dilatation accompanied by cough, difficult
breathing and general dropsy, and is of more value in
such cases than so called cardiac sedatives and din-
retics.
In Chronic Heart Disease.
R Pulv. digitalgr. xxx.
Fer. sulph. exsiccatgr. xv.
Pulv. capsicigr. xl.
Pil. al. et myrrh
M. Ft. pil. No. lx. Sig.—One twice a day. Fothergill.
Sig.—One twice a day. Fothergill. This is indicated in the following condition so fre-
quent in heart disease, viz.: Where gastric catarrh,
copious eructations of wind and inactivity of the
bowels are associated with the cardiac debility.
Mixture of Digitalis and Iron for Cardiac Weakness with Dilatation of the Ventricles.
R Tr. ferri perchlorid 3 ij.
Syr. zingiberis 3 vj.
Inf. digitalis 3 v.
M. Tablespoonful three times daily.

Bell's Gargle.

P. Sodii biboratis. 3 2. Fermenti.
In Cardiac Debility with Scanty Flow of Urine.
R Tinct digitalis
Sp. æther nit
Inf. buchu
M. Sig.—Three times a day. Fothergill.
This is a pleasant combination and may have citrate
of potash added to it with advantage, or if there is
much debility with the heart disease, or it is associ-
ated with atonic gout, the following will prove very
efficacious:
Pot. bicarbgr. x.
Fer. am. citgr. v.
Tinct. digitalis
Inf. buchu 3 j.
Sig.—Three times a day, followed by draught of
water.
Influenza.
R. Ac. phos. dil
Spt. chloroformi
Syr. scillæ 3 j.
Aquæad. ¾ j.
M. Sig.—Four or six times every twenty-four hours.
Fothergill.

This will form an efficient expectorant, free from depressant effects in epidemic catarrh. In the convalescent stage where a tonic is also desired the following is very acceptable: B. Acid nit, dil
In Ulcerated Mouth or Gums or Mercurial Salivation.
B Potass. chloratis
Two tablespoonfuls three times a day as a gargle. Farquharson.
Acute Pleuritis.
P. Tinct. aconit. rad
In acute pleuritis, before the stage of effusion has set in, no more effective combination will be found than the above.
Enlarged Heart Without Valvular Lesion.
B. Ext. ergotæ fl

Bartholow.

A Stimulating Expectorant.

Ŗ	Am. carbonat	gr. v.
	Tinct. nuc. vom	
	Tinct scillæ	
	Inf. serpentar	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	M. Sig.—Three times a day.	Fothergill.

In those cases in which chronic bronchitis is associated with emphysema, or in the second stage of acute bronchitis, where the heart is severely taxed, this combination of remedies will strengthen the oven-taxed heart and clear out the air passages.

Acute Catarrh.

Ŗ	Antim. et potass. tartgr. ss.
	Morphiæ acetatgr. ss.
	Aquæ ¾ ij.
]	M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every hour or so.
	Dr. Barthelow.

This is advised in the first stage of catarrh when the

mucous membrane is dry and swollen.

Hæmoptysis.

Ŗ.	Plumbi acetat
	Pulv. digital
	Pulv. opiigr. x.
N	I. Ft. pil. No. xx.
	oig.—One every four hours.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow.

Caseons Pneumonia.

Ŗ.	Inf. digital 3 iv.
	Plumbi acetat
	Tinct. opii 3 j.
1	M. Sig.—A teaspoonful twice a day.
	Dr. Oppolzer
	

Coryza.

M. Sig.—To be drawn into the nostrils three or four times a day in the form of spray.

J. Solis Cohen, M.D.

This spray will diminish the profuse secretion and destroy the fector incident to coryza.

Expectorant Mixture for Children.

Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.

\mathbf{R}	Syr.	senegæ
	66	pruni virg
		acaciae and Z:

M. Dose: a teaspoonful. Dr. Holgate.

Expectorant Mixture.

Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.

Ŗ	Spts. etheris co.	Equal parts
	Tinct. opii camph	
	Aquæ	each.

M. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Cough Mixture.

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Ho	spital, N.Y.
B.	Syr. tolut)
	Syr. pruni. virg	
	Tr. hyoscyami	⊱aa fl. ₹ i.
'	Spts. etheris com	••
	Aquæ	}
1	M. Sig.—Dose: a teaspoonful.	
	Prof. 1	E. G. Janeway.
Ŗ	Acid hydrocyan dil	3 i.
	Tinct. sanguinariæ	
	Syr. senegæ	3 ss.
	Syr. tolutan	℥ ij.
	Aquæ lauro-cerasi	3 vij.
N	M. Sig.—One or two teaspoonfuls, a	
		Dr. Bartholow.

This formula is most successful in treating the cases of cough by habit after the cessation of the whooping cough proper. It is also very useful in allaying the nervous cough of mothers which exists during the presence of cough in the household.

Expectorant Mixture.

	Charity Hospitat, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
Ŗ	Tinct. sanguinarfl. 3 1
	Tinct. opii camph
	Syr. scillæ
	Syr. tolut
	Aquæ q. s. adfl. 🖁 2
1	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Asthmatic Mixture.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.

Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

Mix. Dose: from one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Mistura "Bronchi."

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.	. Y ,
Ŗ.	Ammonii carbongrs.	10
	Syr. ipecacfl. 3	
	Tinct. opii camphfl.	3 I
	Syr. pruni virg	
	Aquæ q. s. adfl.	Z 2
1	ix. Dose: a teaspoonful, for children.	
	Dr. Beverly Robi	inson.

Carbonate of Ammonia Mixture.

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ	Ammonii carbonat3½
	Syr. senegæfl. 3 4
	" ipecacfl. 3 2
	" tolutfl. 34
	Ext. glycyrrh3 ½
	Aquæ cinnam. q. s. adfl. \(\frac{7}{2} \) 4
I	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful, for children.

Dr. Geo. H. Bosley,

Chloride of Ammonium Mixture. Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. Ammonii chloridi..... $3\frac{1}{2}$ \mathbf{R} Potassii chlorat.....grs. 40 Syr. senegæ.....fl. 3 4 ipecac.....fl. 3 3 tolut.....fl. 35 Ext. glycyrrhizæ.....3 1 Aqua cinnam, q. s. ad.....fl. \(\frac{3}{4} \) Dose: a teaspoonful, for children. Dr. Geo. H. Bosley, Compound Licorice Mixture. (Brown Mixture.) Pulv. ext. glycyrrh..... Ŗ. sacchari..... aćaciæ.....aa 3 I Tinct. opii camph.....fl. $\frac{3}{2}$ Vini antimonii.....fl. 3 2 Spts. etheris nit......fl. 3 1 Aquæ q. s. ad.....fl. \(\frac{3}{4} \) Dose: a teaspoonful. Shake before using. Mix. Stokes' Expectorant Mixture. R Ammonii carbon.....grs. 32 Ext. senegæ fl..... Ext. scillæ fl......aa fl. 3 r Tinct. opii camph.....fl. 36

Aquæ.....fl. $\frac{3}{2}$ Syr. tolut. q. s. ad.....fl. $\frac{3}{2}$

Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Expectorant Emulsion.

Expectorant Emulation.
Hart's Island Hospital, New York.
R Morph. sulphgr. ij.
Syr. scillæ
" ipecacaa fl. 🖁 ij.
" tolut
" pruni virgaa fl. 🖁 jss.
Tr. benz. comp
Tr. sanguinariæaa fl. 3 ss.
Aquæfl. 🖁 ij.
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
Expectorant Mixture.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B Syr. scillæ co
" ipecacaa fl. 🖁 I
Syrupifl. 🖁 1
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful, for children.
Dr. Swezey.

Sedative Mixture.

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ.	Acid. hydrocyan. dilut
	Chloroformi purifaa fl. 3 1
	Tinct. hyoscyami
	Syr. tolutani
	Aquæ camphoræ
	Mucil. acaciæaa fl. 🖁 1
]	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Dr. Katzenbach,

Licorice Mixture.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
R Ammonii chloridi
Ext. glycyrrhizæaa 3 2
Tinct. opii camphfl. 3 2
Aquæ q. s. adfl. $\frac{1}{3}$ 4
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful. Dr. Brekes.
•
Hoffmann's Anodyne and Iodide of Potash.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
R Potass. iodidi
Tinct. tolutfl. 3 1
Ext. pruni virg. flfl. 3 1
Syrupifl. 🖁 1
Spts. ætheris cofl. 3 2
Aquæfl. 🖁 r
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
Prof. E. G. Janeway.
Nitrate of Potash Mixture.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B. Potass. nitratgr. 1
Spts. æther. nit
Syr. ipecac
Syr. pruni virg
Aquæ q. s. adfl. 🖁 r
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful, for children.
Dr. Robinson.

four hours.

Hydrocyanic Mixture. Bellevue Hospital, New York. \mathbf{R} Potass. cyanidi..... Morphiæ sulphat.....aa grs. iv. Syr. tolut.....fl. Ξ iv. Mix. Each, 3 contains \(\frac{1}{8} \) gr. each of potassium cyanide and morphia sulphate. Dose: a teaspoonful. Hydrocyanic Mixture. Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y. Potass, cyanidi.....grs. 2 \mathbf{R} Vini antimonii.....fl. 3 2 Syr. tolut..... Mucil. acaciæ......aa fl. $\frac{3}{2}$ Aquæ q. s. ad.....fl. 3 1 Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful. Chlorate of Potash Mixture. Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. Potass. chlorat..... 3 1 ${f R}$ Ext. glycyrrhizæ..... 3 ½ Ammonii chloridi...... 3 1 Aquæ.....fl. 3 4 Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful. Dr. Geo. G. Wheelock. Stimulating Expectorant. \mathbf{R} Ammon. carbonat.....gr. xl. Syr. tolutani..... 3 iij. Infus. senegæ..... 3 vij.

Mis. Ft. mistura et sig. two tablespoonfuls every

Dr. Farquharson.

Cyanide and Bromide of Potash Mixture.

Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B Potass. bromidi34
Potass. cyanidigrs. 4
Syr. pruni virginfl. \(\frac{3}{4} \)
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
<u></u>
Pneumonia.
R Ammon. carbgrs, lxxx.
Mucilag
Aquæāā fl. ¾ i.
Spts. vini gallicifl. 🖁 ii.
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful three times daily.
When indicated, this is alternated with the follow-
ing:
B Syrup scillæ co
Vini ipecac 3 iss.
Morph. sulphgr. ss.
Aquæ
Syrupi q. s. ad 3 iv.
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful three times daily.
Where the dyspnœa becomes severe, with signs of
increasing exhaustion, feeble heart action, etc., the
amount of stimulants is increased to 3 xii daily, and

Sig.—Dose, every three hours.

Where dulness is present over more or less of the

lung, ammonium muriate, grs. xx. three times daily is administered.

Dr. W. H. Thomson.

Infus. digitalis...... 3 ii.

in addition:

	Hoffmann's Anodyne and Iodide of Potash.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B.	Ammonii carbon
	Traducations
ъ	Hydrothorax.
B	Potass. carbongrs. xx.
,	Aquæ
P	Succi limonis 3 ss.
	Sig.—Dose, every two hours.
I,	Vith this also give:
	Infus. digitalis
thr	ee times daily. A. Clark.
•	
-	Counter-Irritant in Plenrisy.
Ŗ	Iodinii
	Potass. iodidi
	Allohal
78	Alcohol
I	M. H. Draper.
B	Iodinii ¾ ijss.
	Potass, iodidi
	Alcoholis 3 xij.
	Aquæ 3 iv.
M. F. Dela	

	Dyspnœa of Valvular Di	isease.	
Ŗ.	Liq. Morph. U. S. P		
•	Spts. ether. co		
N		A. Flint.	
	· —		
Diuretic in Pleurisy.			
Ŗ	Potas. acetat	3 ss	
	Infus. digitalis	🖁 ss.	
N	I. Sig.—Dose, every four hours.		
	· —		
	Diuretic Pill in Pleuris	sy.	
Ŗ.	Pulv. scillæ		
	Pulv. digitalis		
	Massa hydrarg		
. 1		W. H. Draper.	
	· —	•	
Acute Catarrhal Bronchitis.			
B.	Ammon. chlorid	3 ij.	
	Potass. chlorat	3 j.	
	Aq. Cinnam		
	Syr. senegæ		
	Sylv Senegæ	, 🖁 ss.	
	•		
	Spts. ether nit	🖁 ss.	
N	Spts. ether nit	3 iss.	
N	Spts. ether nit Ext. glycyrrh I. Sig.—Tablespoonful every two	3 iss. hours.	
N	Spts. ether nit Ext. glycyrrh I. Sig.—Tablespoonful every two	3 iss.	
N	Spts. ether nit Ext. glycyrrh I. Sig.—Tablespoonful every two	3 iss. hours.	
	Spts. ether nit Ext. glycyrrh I. Sig.—Tablespoonful every two	\(\bar{\fi}\) ss \(\frac{3}{3}\) iss. hours. J. R. Leaming.	
	Spts. ether nit Ext. glycyrrh 1. Sig.—Tablespoonful every two ——— Emphysema.	\(\frac{3}{3}\) ss 3 iss. hours. J. R. Leaming.	
	Spts. ether nit	\(\bar{z}\) ss 3 iss. hours. J. R. Leaming 3 iij grs. 50	
	Spts. ether nit	\$\bar{z}\$ ss 3 iss. hours. J. R. Leaming 3 iij grs. 50	
B .	Spts. ether nit	\$\bar{z}\$ ss 3 iss. hours. J. R. Leaming 3 iij grs. 50	

Acute Pleurisy.

House Houses.		
At the onset of the attack:—		
B Tr. aconit. radgtt. xx.		
Tr. opii camph		
Spts. etheris nitāā $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ss.		
Liq. ammon. acet 3 v.		
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every three hours.		
J. H. Ripley.		
Bronchitis.		
B. Potass. iodidi 3 iij.		
Tr. tolutan 3 j.		
Ext. pruni virg. fl 3 j.		
Syrupi 3 j.		
Spts. ether. co 3 ij.		
Aquæ 3 j.		
M. Dose, a teaspoonful. E. G. Janeway.		
In Ulceration of the Larynx.		
B Glycerini acidi carbolici		
Succi coniiāā 3 j.		
Misce. A teaspoonful to be put into a pint of		
water at the temperature of 170°, and the steam in-		
haled for fifteen minutes twice or thrice a day.		
Dr. Dobell.		
In Hoarseness from Weakness of Larynx.		
B. Acidi benzoicigr. ss.		
Pastæ ribis rubri (red currant paste)gr. x.		
M. flat trochiscus. One every hour or two.		
Dr. M. Mackenzie		

Cottereau.

In Cardiac Debility.

in Cardiac Debility.	
R Liq. strychniæ	
Dr. J. M. Fothergill.	
	
Anti-Rheumatic in Pericarditis.	
B. Potass. iodidi	
In Angina Pectoris.	
R. Liq. arsenicalis	
<u> </u>	
In Hæmoptysis.	
R Acidi tannici	

In Ulcerated Throat, Cancrum Oris, etc.).
B Cupri sulphatisg Oxymellis Misce. Apply it with a camel-hair pencil. Mr. B	₹ ss.
In Consumptive Cough.	
R Mucil. acaciæ	viss. Z ss. , xij.
In Cardiac Debility.	
R Tinct. belladonnæ	Пх. Зј.
To Quiet Common or Spasmodic Cough	1.
R. Ext. conii	xiv. 3 ij.
In Advanced Heart Disease.	
B. Gambogiæg Pulv. jalapæ co	3 ij.

In Cardiac Debility.
B. Tinct, colchici sem
Tinct. digitalis
Sp. etheris nit
Inf. buchu
Misce. To be taken three times a day.
Dr. J. M. Fothergill.
Dr. J. M. Politingui.
In Acute Congestion of the Pharynx and Larynx.
B Tinct benzoini co
To be added to a pint of water at 150° F., and in
haled for five or eight minutes every four or six hour
from a suitable inhaler. Dr. Morell Mackenzie.
In Chronic Heart Disease.
R Pulv. digitalisgr. ½-j.
Ferri sulphgr. j.
Pulv. capsicigr. 1.
Ext. gentianægr. ij.
M. f. pilula. Take three a day. Dr. Fothergill.
In Simple Cardiac Debility.
R. Tinct. digitalis
Sp. chloroform
Inf. buchu
Misce. To be taken three times a day.
Dr. J. M. Fothergill.
In Chronic Pleuritis.
B Pulv. digitalis
Quin. sulphaa gr. j.
Confec. rosæ, q. s
Fiat pilula. To be taken three times a day.
Niemeyer.

In Cardiac Debility.

Ŗ	Ferri tartaratgr. v.
	Potass. bicarbgr. v.
	Tinct. digitalis
	Inf. calumbæ 3 j.
1	Misce. To be taken three times a day.
	Dr. J. M. Fothergill.
	In Tonsillitis.
\mathbf{B}	Resinæ guaiacigr. iij.
	Pastæ ribis rubri (red currant paste)gr. vij.
1	M. f. trochiscus. [One to be sucked every hour or
twe	Dr. M. Mackenzie.
	- Department of the second of
	In Ozæna.
\mathbf{R}	Hydrarg. iodidi rubri
	Hydrarg. subchloraa gr. xij.
	Sacch. alb 3 ss.
1	Misce. To be used as an errhine. Niemeyer.
	•
	In Acute Bronchial Catarrh.
\mathbf{R}	Ext. glycyrrhizæ 3 ij.
	Liq. ammon. anisati 3 ij.
	Aquæ fæniculi 3 vj.

In Bronchocele.

Misce. To be taken in teaspoonfuls. Niemeyer.

Potass. iodidi		
In Ozæna.		
B. Iodinigr. ij—iv.		
Potass. iodidigr. iv—viij.		
Aquæ ¾ vj.		
Fiat injectio. Niemeyer.		
An Emetic in Nocturnal Dyspnæa of Laryngitis.		
B. Pulv. ipecac		
Antimon. tartargr. j.		
Oxymel. scillæ 3 iij.		
Aquæ 🖁 iss.		
Misce. A teaspoonful every ten minutes.		
Niemeyer.		
In Putrid Sorethroat, Scarlatina, etc.		
B. Tinct. myrrhæ		
Acetiana 3 ij.		
Mellis 3 j.		
Inf. serpentariæOiiss		
Misce. Fiat gargarisma. Dr. Fothergill.		
In Relaxation of Pharynx.		
B. Ex. krameriægr. iij.		
Pastæ ribis rubri (red currant paste)gr. vij.		
M. Fiat trochiscus. One every two or three hours. Dr. M. Mackenzie.		

A Stimulant in Congestion of the Larynx.
B. Ol. pini sylvest
M. A teaspoonful in a pint of water, at 150° F., to be inhaled night and morning for ten minutes. (An
increased stimulant character may be given to this in-
halation by the addition of twenty grains of camphor
to the mixture.) Dr. Morell Mackensie.
In Acute Bronchial Catarrh.
B. Liq. ammon. anisat
Misce. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. Niemeyer.
In Aphthæ of the Mouth.
B Sodæ sulphitis
Misce. Ut fiat lotio. Sir W. Jenner.
In Dropsy of Emphysema.
B Aceti scillæ

II.

DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL VISCERA.

In Lead Colic.

\mathbf{R}	Aluminis 3 ij.
	Acid sulph. dil
	Syr. limonis
	Aquæ 3 iij.
3	M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every hour or two.
	Bartholow,
1	Will relieve the violent pains of painter's colic.
	 ,
	Rum Stomach.
R	Tinct. nucis vomicægrs. v-xv.
	Tinct. gentianæ co
	Tinct. columbæ coaa 5 j.
]	M. Sig.—Take before meals.
	Dr. Alfred L. Loomis.
,	This is advised in those cases of rum stomach as

companied by gaseous distension of the bowels and stomach. We may also advantageously give a mercu-

rial or aloetic purge.

Gastric Catarrh.		
R Aluminis 3 ij.		
Ext. gentian 3 ss.		
M. Ft. pil. No. xxx. Sig.—Two pills three times a		
day. Dr. Bartholow.		
This formula is held to be most effective when there		
is vomiting of glairy mucus from the stomach.		
West's Mixture.		
B Ol. ricinifl. 3 2		
Pulv. acaciæ		
Pulv. sacchariaa 3 2		
Tinct. opii		
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful, for children, in diar-		
rhœa.		
Opium, Rhubarb and Camphor.		
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.		
B Tinct. opii		
Tinct. rhei arom		
Spts. camphoræ		
Tinct. cardam co		
Aquæ anisi q. s. adfl. 34		
Mix. Dose: a tablespoonful, for children, in diar-		
rhœa. Dr. Swezey.		
Hot Drops.		
Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.		
R Tinct onii		
Tinct. capsici		
opes. camphora :		
Spts. menthæ pip		
Aquæfl. 🖁 1		
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.		

Cholera Morbus.

Ŗ	Chloral hydratis 3 iij.
	Morphiæ sulphatisgr. iv.
	Aquæ laurocerasi

M. Sig.—From fifteen to twenty minims injected hypodermically for cholera and cholera morbus.

Roberts Bartholow, M.D.

This injection may produce considerable burning pain and an indurated lump, but it is considered by Dr. Bartholow to be the most effective remedy known for relief of cholera, etc., the patient not infrequently being wrested from a condition of extreme danger.

Habitual Constipation.

B	Ext. stillingiæ fl 3 v.
	Tinct. belladonnæ
	Tinct. nucis vomicæ
	Tinct. physostigmæaa 3 j.

M. Sig.—Twenty drops in water three times a day before meals.

Bartholow.

Acute Dysentery.

\mathbf{R}	Cupri sulphgr. ss.
	Magnes. sulph
•	Acid sulph. dil
	Aquæ 3 iv.
	M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every four hours.
	Dr. Roberts Bartholow.

40 FAVORITE TRESCRIPTIONS.	
Chronic Diarrhœa.	
B Bismuthi subnitratisgr. v.	
Morphiæ sulphatgr. 12.	
M. Sig.—This much two or three or more tim	es
daily. Dr. Alonzo Clark.	
This formula will often afford relief in these case	25
though the influence of proper diet and change	
surroundings should also be considered in treatmen	1 L.
Constipation.	
B Tinct. nucis vomicæ	
Tinct. belladonnæ	
Tinct. physostigmæ	
M. Sig.—Thirty drops in water morning and eve	n-
ing. Dr. Bartholow.	
Where constipation is due to torpor of the muscul	
layer of the intestine, combined with deficient secr	
tion of the mucous membrane, this formula is often	en
very serviceable, or the following may be taken:	
B Ext. physostigmæ	
Ext. belladonnæ	
Ext. nucis vomicæaa gr. v.	
M. Ft. pil. No. 10. Sig.—One pill at bed hour.	
Bartholow.	
Diarrhœa.	
By Tinct. colombæ 3 xv.	
Tinct. opii deodor	
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water	er,
before meals. Bartholow.	1

This formula is best adapted to a condition such as the following, viz.:

Soon after taking food, pain referable to small intestine, nausea, loose evacuations containing undigested aliments and followed by weakness and depression.

In 1	First	Stages	of	Cirrhosis.
------	-------	--------	----	------------

Ŗ.	Ammon. iodid 3 j.
	Liq. potass. arsenit 3 ss.
	Tinct. colombæ 3 ss.
	Aquæ

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

Bartholow,

Diarrhea Mixture.

Ŗ	Tinct. opii)
	Tinct. capsici	1
	Tinct, rhei arom	}aa p. e.
	Spts. menthæ pip	1
	Spts. camphoræ)
	Mir. Dose and min Dr Rus	

Compound Aloes Mixture.

Ŗ.	Aloes socotr
	Sodii bicarb $\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	Glycerine
	Spts. lavand coaa fl. 3 2.
	Ol. menthæ pip
	Aque

Mix. Dose: one to two tablespoonfuls as a purgative; one to two teaspoonfuls as a stomachic and tonic.

Diarrhea Mixture.

	Hart's Island Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ	Tinct. capsicifl. 🖁 1
	Tinct. catechu
	Tinct. kino
	Tinct. krameriæaa fl. 3 4
	Tinct. opiifl. \(\frac{3}{3} \)
	Spts. menth. pipfl. \(\frac{7}{3} \) 2
	Spts. camphoræ
	Aquæaa fl. 🖁 4
I	Mix. Dose: 30-60 minims.

Diuretic Mixture.

B.	Spiritus juniperi 3 ss.
	Potass. acetat
	Spiritus ætheris nit 3 j.
	Decoc. scoparii (br) 3 viij.
3	Dose: two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Hyperæmia of the Kidney.

In addition to general hygienic measures, Prof. Montrose Pallen, M.D., advises the use of vaseline inunctions and sponging the surface with hot water and alcohol. The use of the hot air or Turkish bath, and the most easily digested and highly nutritious food, such as milk and kumyss. An aperient is to be given and a uniform temperature maintained by keeping the patient in bed. Massage is advantageous, stimulating the circulation. Should the symptoms of eclampsia come on, we must have recourse to chloroform and bleeding.

Gastralgia.

uastraigia.
R Argenti oxidigrs. v.
Ext. hyoscyamigrs. v.
M. Ft. pil. No. x. Sig.—One pill three times a
day before meals. Bartholow.
This formula is indicated in cases where there is
pain after taking food, lasting for an hour or more,
burning pain with pyrosis coming on after the com-
pletion of the stage of stomach digestion, eructations of food, with sour and acrid matters.
or tood, with sour and acrid matters.

Anti-Emetic Mixture.
Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
B. Creasotim. 12
Acid hydrocyan. dil
Pulv. acaciæ
sacchariaa 36Aquæ q. s. adfl. ¾ 2
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
Castor Oil Mixture.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B. Olei ricini
Mucil, acaciæ
Tinct. opii
Aquæ menthæ pip. q. s. adfl. \(\frac{7}{3} \) 4
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful, for children, in diar-
rhœa. Dr. Bosley.

	Hone's Mixture
D	Hope's Mixture. Acid nitrici
Ŗ	
	Tinct. opii
	Aquæ camphoræfl. 38
r	Mix. Dose: a tablespoonful. In dysentery.
	Rhubarb and Soda
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hosptal, N.Y.
\mathbf{R}	Sodii bicarb 3 I
	Extr. rhei. fl
	Spts. menthæ pipaa fl. 3 1
	Aquæ q. s. adfl. $\frac{7}{3}$ 4
1	Mix. Dose: a tablespoonful.
	1
	Compound Rhubarb Mixture.
_	I fl. 3 contains.
Ŗ	Ext. rhei. fl
	Ext. ipecac fl
	Sodii bicarbgrs. 512grs. 2
	Glycerinæfl. $\frac{3}{3}$ 12fl. $3\frac{2}{6}$
	Aq. menthæ pip
	Mix. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful, two or three times
a d	ay, for children. Dr. Squibb.
	Bicarbonate of Soda.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
R.	Sodii bicarb
1,0	Tinct. zingiberfl. 3 2
	-
	Tinct gent co
	Tinct. gent. co
76	Tinct. gent. co

Rhubarb and Soda.

THE DOLL BY WAR.
Bellevue Hospital, New York.
B. Sodii bicarbon3 1
Pulv. rhei $\frac{3}{2}$
Spts. menthæ pipfl. 3 2
Aquæ q. s. adfl. \(\) 4
Mix. Dose: a tablespoonful.
<u> </u>
Rhubarb and Lime.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B Tinct. opii camph
Syr. rhei. aromaa fl. $\frac{7}{2}$
Aquæ calcisfl. 🖁 2
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful, for children, in diar-
rhœa. Dr. Ackermann.

In Gastralgia and Irritative Dyspepsia.
B Bismuthi subcarb 3 iii.
Morph. sulphgr. j.
Pulv. aromat
Ft. pulv. No. xii. Sig.—A powder in milk before
each meal. Dr. Bartholow.
The above will quiet the existing irritability and re-
lieve the pain in these cases.
——
In Acute and Chronic Dysentery.
in include the children by better.

\mathbf{R}	Plumb. acetatgrs. iv.
	Morphiæ acetatgr. ss.
	Aq. fervid 3 j.
3	f C:- TT

M. Sig.—Use as an enema.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow.

Chronic Interstitial Nephritis.

\mathbf{R}	Tinct. ferri chloridi
	Syrupi limonism. 1.
	Aquæ 3 iij.

M. Sig.—To be taken thrice daily in a wineglassful of water.

Dr. Da Costa.

Patients in addition to the above means of medication, should be treated by a nourishing diet, a little wine is allowable, and as a matter of course, hygiene should be strictly attended to.

Uræmia.

Benzoic acid has the effect of preventing the accumulation of the urinary salts in the blood, and thus exercising a favorable influence over the course of the disease. Dr. Da Costa advises also warm bathing (and if patient is very weak a vapor bath may be given him in bed by means of hot bricks wrapped in wet towels) and an efficient purge.

For Sluggish Liver.

Ŗ	Acidi nitro-muriat, dil 3 ii.
	Succi (extract) taraxaci 3 ss.
	Spiritus chloroformi
	Aquæad. 🖁 viij.
,	Sig 3 j. three times daily. Dr. Farguharson

Diarrhœa of Phthisis.

Ŗ.	Resin terebinthgr. iij.
	Argenti nitrat
	Opiiaa gr. 1
_	

M. Sig.—One pill when needed.

This formula is used in these cases at Roosevelt Hospital with uniform good results, the diet being milk boiled with mutton suet until it is as thick as cream.

Squibb's Cholera Mixture.

\mathbf{R}	Cinct. opii	
	" capsici	
	Spts. camphoræaa fl. 3	1
	Chloroformifl. 3	
	Alcoholis q. s. adfl. 3	5
´ 1\	x Dose 20-40 minims	-

Mix. Dose: 20–40 minims.

Pulv. Bismuthi Cretæ et Opii.

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ	Bismuth. sub-nitrgr. 30
	Cretæ præcipitgr. 30
	Pulv. opiigr. 1

Mix. Divide into ten powders. For children in diarrhæa.

Dr. J. Lewis Smith.

Cole's Laxative Pills.

Ŗ	Extr. colocynth. cogr. 30)
	Hydrarg. chlor. mitgr. 10	כ
	Resin. podophylligr.	Œ
	Mix Divide into ten pills	

Pillulæ Aperientes.

B Ext. aloes	gr. 20
Pulv. rhei	gr. 10
Ext. nucis vom	gr. 5
Ext. taraxaci,	gr. 30
Mix. Divide into twenty pills.	Dr. Lusk.

Pillulæ Aloes et Fellis.

99th St. Reception Hospital, N.Y.

Ŗ.	Extr. aloesgr. 30	
	Fellis bovis purifgr. 20	
	Resin. podophylligr. 2½	

Mix. Divide into ten pills. Dose: One pill at night in chronic constipation; one pill night and morning in acute constipation.

Laxative Pills.

99th St. Reception Hospital, N.Y.

B.	Pulv. rhei
	Pulv. aloesaa gr. 15
	Extr. bellad
;	Extr. nucis vom
	Resin. podophylliaa gr. 3
	Olei caryophylligtt. 5

Mix. Divide into twelve pills. Dose: One pill mornings and evenings.

Squibb's Laxative Pills.

B	Resinæ podophylligr. 36
	Extr. bellad. alcohgr. 18
	[or, Extr. hyoscyam. alcgr. 144]
	Pulv. capsicigr. 144
	Pulv. sacch. lactisgr. 144
	Pulv. acaciægr. 36
	Glycerinæm. 40
	Syrupiq. s.

Mix. Divide into 144 pills. Dry them by exposure to the ordinary temperature, until just hard enough to retain their form. Then put them into a well-stoppered bottle.

"Vegetable Cathartic Pills."

-		_
Ŗ	Extr. colocynth. cogr.	36
	Resin. podophylligr.	9
	Resin. leptandrægr.	3
	Pulv. jalapægr.	
	Pulv. aloes socgr.	12
	Extr. hyoscyamgr.	6
	Olei menthæ pipgtt.	5
	Mix. Divide into twenty-four pills	

Liquid Pepsin.

Ŗ	Pepsini
	Aquæfl. $\frac{3}{2}$
	Acidi hydrochloricifl. ½
	Glycerinæfl. 3 11
	Mix and filter.

- /	THYORITE TRADESIA
	Pulv. Bismuthi et Doveri.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B	Bismuthi sub-nitrgr. 4
,	Pulv. ipecac cogr. 1
M	lix. One dose for children, in diarrhœa.
	Pulvis Bismuthi Co.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital.
B.	Bismuthi sub-nitr
sia.	fix. Dose: a tablespoonful, for adults, in dyspep- Dr. Wheelock.
sia.	Dr. w metotk,
	Pulv. Bismuthi et Pepsini.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ.	Bismuthi sub-nitr
_	Pepsiniaa gr. 3
V	Iix. One dose, for children Dr. Swezey.
	Pulvis Glycerrhizæ Co.
\mathbf{R}	Pulv. sennæpart 2
7	Pulv. glycyrrh. rad " 2
	Pulv. foeniculi
	Sulphuris loti " 1
	Pulv. sacchari:
	Mix. Dose: 30 to 60 grains; an excellent and asant laxative.
bre	asant ianative.

Pulv. Bismuthi et Pepsini.

Pulv. Bismutni et Pepsini.
Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, N.Y.
B Bismuthi sub-carb
Pepsiniaa gr. 2
Mix. One dose for children.
,
Diarrhœa Powder.
Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, N.Y.
B Bismuthi sub-carbgr. 2
Acid tannicigr. 1
Pulv. ipecac cogr. 1
Mix. One dose, for children, in diarrhœa.
,
The following formula I have sometimes used to
fulfil the two-fold indication of relieving nausea and
restraining the bowels in the acute stages of gastro-
enteritis.
B Bismuth. ammon. cit 3 ss.
Acid carbolicgtt. ij.
Liqr. atropiægtt. ij.
Tr. menthægtt. viij.
Tr. opii. deoderatgtt. x.
Syrup. acaciæ 3 ij.
Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two or three hours.
When the more violent symptoms have abated I fre-
quently prescribe the following to advantage:
B Bismuth sub. nitrat 3 i.
Lactopeptine 3 ss.
Pulv. cretæ co. c. opii
M. Ft. chart No. x. Sig.—One three or four times
daily.

When the evacuations are frequent, small, slimy or
bloody, in other words, dysenteric, I find occasional
use of a castor oil mixture to very great advantage,
thus:

Ŗ.	Ol. ricini		3 i.
	Tr. opii. deoderat		
	Syrup. acaciæ	_	
	Tr. menthæ	ortt	· .

Mix. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours till the stools assume a healthier character, after which the bismuth and lactopeptin powders may be resumed, with or without the comp. chalk and opium, as the condition of the bowels may indicate.

A. N. Talley, M.D., Columbia, S. C.

For Debility and Want of Appetite.

Ŗ	Quiniæ sulphgr. viij.
	Acid nit. dil 3 ss.
	Tinct. aurantii
	Syrupi aurantii
	Aquæad. 🖁 viij.
I	Dose: two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Farquharson.

Diarrheal Mixture.

Ŗ	Tinct. catechu 3-vj.
	Pulver. cret. aromat 3 ij.
	Tinct. opii
	Mucilaginis
	Aquæ cinnamonisad. $\frac{3}{5}$ vj.
1	Take a tablespoonful after each liquid dejection

Farquharson,

Good Purgative Formula.

\mathbf{R}	Hydrarg. subchlorgr. xij.
	Mannægr. vj.
	Pulv. tragacanthæ compgr. vj.
M	1. Divide into six pills and take two as required.
	Farquharson,

Chronic Gastric Catarrh.

Ŗ	Argenti nitrat	gr. xv.
	Aq. destillat q. s. ad. solv	
	Ext. belladon	gr. x,
	Ol. carophylli	
S	Rad. gent. pulv	
	Ext. gentianæ aa q. s. ut pill No	
	Sig.—One three times a day.	Bartholow.

Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Ŗ.	Cupri sulphat	gr. j.
	Morphiæ sulphat	gr. j.
	Quiniæ sulphat	gr. xxiv.
N	M. ft. pil. No. xij.	-
Ş	Sig —One pill three times a day	Rartholow

Dr. Bartholow says of the above prescription: "Of all the metallic astringents employed for this purpose, I know of none better or more effective than sulphate of copper. It is specially indicated where there are colic-pains, tenesmus, and the stools contain mucus streaked with blood."

In Gastric Ulcer.

III Gastilo Gioti.
B Bismuthi subnitrat
M. ft. pulv. No. vj.
: Sig.—One three times a day in milk.
Bartholow.
OR
B Bismuthi subnitrat 3 ij.
Acid. hydrocyanici dil 3 ij. Mucilag. acaciæ
Aquæ menth. piperitaa 🖁 ij.
M. Sig.—Tablespoonful three times a day.
Bartholow.
These formulæ will relieve the pain and vomiting of gastric ulcer, which is often so persistent.
•
Laxative.
R Magnes. sulph 3 ij.
Ferri sulphgr. xxiv.
Acid, sulphur, dil 3 ij.
Infus. quassiæ 3 viij.
Ft. mistura. Take a tablespoonful when going to
bed. Farquharson.
A Good Dinner Bill

A Good Dinner Pill.

\mathbf{R}	Ferri sulph
	Ext. nucis vomicæaa gr. ss.
	Ext. aloes barbgr. iij.
F	It nil To be taken before dinner

Farquharson.

In Gastric Irritability.

B Bismuthi trisnitratgr. x.
Pot, bicarbgr. v.
Mist. acaciæ 3 j.
Inf. columbæ § j.
M. Sig.—Three times a day before food.

Fothergill.

In tuberculosis, in illy-nourished patients where gastric irritability interferes with assimilation and digestion, the above mixture will quiet irritability and thus promote assimilation and improve nutrition.

For Flatulent Dyspepsia.

Ŗ.	Sodii bicarb
	Sacchariaa 3 ij.
	Spiritus ammon. aromatm. xl.
	Aquæ menth. piperitad. 3 viij.

The above formula is known as soda mint, and is a very pleasant antacid combination.

Dose.—A tablespoonful after meals.

Farquharson.

It admits of the addition of tinct. nux vomica or syrup of rhubarb.

Flatulent Colic.

ıж	rinct. nucls requires
	Acidi nitro muriatici dil 3 ij.
	Spiritus chloroformi
	Infus. gentianæad. 3 vj.
	Dose.—Tablespoonful three times daily after meals.
	*

Farguharson.

,
In Atonio Dyspepsia.
B. Inf. columbæ
Anthelmintic.
B. Olei terebinthinæ
For Irritative Dyspepsia.
B. Acidi hydrocyanici dil
In Flatulence.
B. Acidi carbolicigr. j. Pulv. rheigr. iij. Fiat pilula. (One every morning after breakfast.) Dr. Habershon.
In Sarcina Ventriculi. B. Sodæ sulphitisgr. xxx—xl. Inf. quassiæ

In Constipation.

	, an oomborpastom.
	Sulphur. sublim
_	Saccha. albāā ¾ iij. iat electuarium. A teaspoonful two or three times
a da	y. Niemeyer.
	In Nephritis (second stage).
B. M	Tinct. ferri perchlor
	In Acute Wenhaitin
	In Acute Nephritis.
Ŗ	Inf. digitalis 3 iss.
	Sp. ether nit 3 vj.
	Syr. simplicis 3 ss.
	Aquæ, ad 3 vj.
M	isce. A tablespoonful three times a day.
	Dr. Grainger Stewart.
	A Strong Purge.
ъ	Ol. crotonis
Ŗ	Pulv. acaciægr. iij.
T	ere simul, et adde.
1,	Syr. simp 3 ss.
	Inf. anthemidis
M	In one or two doses. Trousseau and Reveil.

In Chronic Diarrheea and Dysentery.	
R Cupri sulphatgr. ss	i.
Opii pulvgr. ss	i.
Conf. rosæ, q. s. ut fiat pil	•
Take three a day. Dr.	Toy.
In Colic.	•
	í
B. Ol. crotonis	
One tablespoonful every two hours, with opiu	
to 1 three times daily. Nieme	
·	
In Chronic Gastric Ulcer.	
B. Creasoti	
Aquæ 🗓 vj	
Misce. In tablespoonful doses. Nieme	ver.
In Acute Gastric Catarrh.	
B. Tannin	
Aquæ destil	
Misce. A teaspoonful every two hours where	_
purging but no vomiting. Niemey	ier.
•	
In Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	
B. Cupri sulphatgr. vj	
Myrrhægr. xij	
Conf. rosæ	•
Fiat pil. xij. Sumat unam sextis horis.	
Dr. Nelig	zn.

In Dysentery.

R Catechu pulv
<u> </u>
In Acute Nephritis.
B. Tinct. scillæ
In Chronic Gastric Catarrh.
R Bismuthi submit

III.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Neuralgia.
B. Aconitiægr. iv. Veratriægr. xv. Glycerinæ
Idiopathic Epilepsy.
Potassii iodidi

When the patient's pulse is weak, substitute for the bicarbonate of potassium, in the above formula, the carbonate of ammonium, and for the six ounces of columbo an ounce and a half of the tincture of that medicine with four ounces and a half of distilled water.

Chorea.
R Zinci bromidi
Syr. simplicis
Sig.—Ten drops three times a day; increased as
rapidly as the stomach can bear it.
Dr. William A. Hammond.
With the disappearance of the chronic symptoms
the dose should be gradually diminished.
· · ·
Neuralgia.
B Zinci valerianat
Ext. gentianæ
Ext. nucis vomicægr. v.
M. Ft. pill. No. xx.
Sig.—One pill three or four times a day.
Dr. Bartholow.
In neuralgia due to reflex irritation from the female
pelvic organs, this preparation of zinc is extremely
beneficial.
benencial.
As a Hypnotic.
B. Chloral hydratisgr. xv.
Tinct. opii
Mist. camph
M. Sig.—Every six hours. Fothergill.

This is an admirable mixture to procure sleep for fever patients, without having it followed by the disagreeable effects so usual when opium is used in large doses to accomplish this purpose.

In Epilepsy in Weak and Anæmic Subjects.

\mathbf{R}	Potass. bromidi
•	Ferri bromidigr. iv.
	Aquæ 3 ij.
	Syr. simplicis \S vj.
_	

M. Sig.—A tablespoonful twice a day.

Bartholow.

These cases are often dependent on cerebral anæmia alone, and are cured easily by using the above formula.

For Sub-Acute Mania and the Monomania of Suspicion.

Ŗ	Hyoscyamiæ	gr. j.
	Sp. ætheris	m. viij,
	Alcohol	m. xxiv.
	Aquæ fontis	ad. ¾ j.
	M. Take at a draught.	Lawson

Dr. Robert Lawson, late of the West Riding Asylum, has recently made a large number of physiological and therapeutical observations on the actions and uses of the alkaloid of hyoscyamus. He has derived great benefit from the use of the above formula in recurrent, acute, and, sub-acute mania and the monomania of suspicion.

Cerebral Congestion.
R Sodii bromidi
Ergotæ extract. fl 3 iv.
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful three times a day.
Dr. G. H. Naphey.
This formula is held by Dr. Naphey to be of great
value in active cerebral congestion of all kinds, espe-
cially in the first or hyperæmic stage.
<u> </u>
Reflex Headache.
R Potass, cyanidgr. x.— j.
Aquæ lauro-cerasi 3 iv.
Sig.—A compress moistened with the solution, to be
applied to the seat of the pain.
Dr. Trosseau.
In reflex headache, whether gastric, cardiac, pulmo-
nary, or menstrual, and the headache accompanying
the pyretic state, from a quarter to a half hour contact
with the skin of this solution usually effects a cure.
Anti-Epileptic Mixture.
B. Sodii bromidi
Potass. bromidi
Ammon, bromidiaa 3 3
Potass. iodidi
Ammon, iodidiaa $3 r_{\frac{1}{2}}$
Ammonii carbon3 I
Tinct. calumbæfl. $\frac{3}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$
Aquæ q. s. adfl. 38
Mix. Full dose: one and a half-drachms before
each meal, and three drachms at bedtime.

Dr. Brown-Sequard.

Hammond's Mixture.
R Quiniæ sulph
Ferri pyrophosaa 3 1
Strychniægr. 1
Acidi phos. dil. (tribas.)fl. 3 2
Syrupi zingiberisfl. 3 2
Aquæ q. s. adfl. \(\) 4
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
Anti-Epileptic Pill.
Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital, New York.
B Argenti nitratgr. 10
Zinci oxidigr. 20
Micæ panisq. s.
Mix. Divide into twenty pills. Dose: one pill
thrice daily.
Nervine Tonic.
B Zinci valerianatisgr. xxiv.
Confectionis rosæq.s.
Ft. mass in pil. duodecim divid. Take as required. Farquharson.
Delirium Mixture.
B. Potass. bromid 3 4
Tinct. valerian. ammfl. 3 1
Tinct. lupuline
Tinct. digitalisaa fl. 3½
Aquæ q. s. adfl. \(\) 4
Mix. Dose: a tablespoonful. To be used with

care and effects to be watched.

Chorea.

\mathbf{R}	Zir	ci valer	ianat	
N				Sig.—One pill thrice daily.
				Dr. Da Costa.

Cannabis Mixture.

Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.

Tincture of Phosphorus.

Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Ŗ	Phosphorigr. 32
	Alcoholis absolfl. 3 46
	Tinct. vanillæfl. 🗓 1
	Ol. aurantii cortfl. 3 3
	Alcoholis absol. q. s. adfl. \\ \\ \\ 4.8

The phosphorus is digested with the absolute alcohol, with the exclusion of air, until dissolved; then the flavoring ingredients are added, and finally the bulk is made up with absolute alcohol to 48 fl.oz.

12 fl. drachms contain 1 grain of phosphorus. 30 minims contain $\frac{1}{24}$ grain of phosphorus.

Dose: 20-40 minims, corresponding to $\frac{1}{36}$ - $\frac{1}{18}$ gr. of phosphorus.

Epileptic Belladonna Mixture.

	Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, New York.
Ŗ.	Potass. bromidigr. 25
	Tinct. belladonnæm. 5
	Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3
1	Mix. One dose. To be taken thrice daily,

Phosphorus Mixture.

\mathbf{R}	Phosphorigr. 1
	Alcoholis absolutifl. 35
	Glycerinæfl. $\frac{7}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$
	Alcoholisfl. 3 2
	Spts. menthæ pipfl. 3 1

Dissolve the phosphorus in the absolute alcohol by the aid of a gentle heat; then add to it the glycerine, alcohol and spirits of peppermint, previously mixed and slightly warmed.

One fl.oz. contains $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. of phosphorus.

Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson.

Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites.

Ŗ	Calcii hypophosphitisgr. 256
	Sodii hypophosphitisgr. 192
	Potassii hypophosphitisgr. 128
	Ferri sulphatisgr. 185
	Acid hypophosphorosi (1.036)fl. 3 9
	Sacchari 312
	Aquæ q. s. adfl. 🖁 18
1	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Sedative Mixture.

Schalle mixture.
Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, New York.
R. Chloralisgr. 15
Extr. conii sem. fl
Extr. hyoscyami flaa m. 15
Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3 r
Mix. One dose. To be taken thrice daily, after
meals.
Epileptic (Conium) Mixture.
Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
B. Potass, bromidi
Ext. conii fl
Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3 r
Mix. One dose; to be taken thrice daily.
Gross's Neuralgic Pills.
B. Quiniæ sulphat32
Morphiæ sulphatgr. 3
Strychniægr. 2
Acidi arseniosigr. 3
Extr. aconitigr. 30
Mix. Divide into 60 pills.

In Neuralgia.
B. Tinct. cannabis indicæ
Mucilag. acaciæ 🖁 j.
Syr. zingiberis 3 ss.
Aquæ menth. piperitæad. 3 vj.
Ft. mistura et
Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.
Farquharson.

Brown-Sequard's Neuralgic Pills. Extract hyoscyami..... \mathbf{R} Extract conii......aa gr. 40 Extract ignat, amar..... Extract opii.....aa gr. 30 Extract aconiti.....gr. 20 Extract cannab. ind.....gr. 15 Extract stramonii.....gr. 12 Extract belladonnæ.....gr. 10 Mix. Divide into 60 pills. Narcotic. Ext. belladonnæ.....gr. ijj. \mathbf{R} Camphoræ.....gr. xij. Ext. hyoscyami.....gr. xv. Make six pills, of which take one when going Farquharson. to bed. Hypnotic. Potass. bromid.....gr. xxx. \mathbf{R} To be taken at a draught at the time sleep is desired. Farquharson. Epileptic (Ergot) Mixture. Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y. Potass, bromidi..... \mathbf{R} Ammon. bromidi......aa 3 ½

Ext. ergotæ fl......m. 15

Mix. One dose: to be taken thrice daily, in cases characterized by considerable maniacal excitement following the attack, indication of cerebral congestion, and especially where hemorrhage is feared.

Dr. Chas. R. Smith.

Dr. Chas, R. Smith.
7
To Allay Craving for Drink in Dipsomaniacs.
B. Tinct. capsici
Tonic in Neuralgia.
B. Ammon. chlorid
Epilepsy.
The following prescription is a useful one for a child about fourteen or fifteen years: Pot. bromid

In Hysteria.

Ŗ.	Auro-sodii chloridigr. v.			
	Pulv. tragacanth			
Sacchar. albq				
N	Misce, fiat pil, xl.			

One pill an hour after dinner and supper. After, two pills following these meals, and gradually increase to eight pills daily.

Niemeyer.

In Insomnia.

Dr. Brown-Séquard

HEADACHE.

Treatment.—(1) Of Sick-headache.—Looking to the true cause of sick-headache as one which lies deep in the patient's idiosyncrasy, and as an affection which is developed by a hundred different sources of excitement, the advice to sufferers is to give as much tone as they can to their nerves by adopting all those methods which excitence has shown to be good, and then average from specificable, all those causes it an attack. Purgation has

wife and another gangster had 'railroaded' him into prison. The big tick in the picture comes when he reurns to his old haunts with his new dentity and sits with his wife and her new husband and hears them planning o double-cross him without their suspecting who he is.

How this revelation leads him to clean up' the old gang and take the traight road furnishes the rest of the heme for this fascinating story.

Milton Sills, Florence Uidor and farria Manon have the chief roles.

practicable, all those causes ite an attack. Purgation has ly remedies which are of any on the nervous system, such after the stomach is quieter, is approved and the headache take more facten other remedies are occurred all application of the biharr vanism, and internally the spine obe serviceable. Whilst worst symptoms prevail,

worst symptoms prevail,
ail. As regards tea and
is possible that these and

other stimulants, taken in excess, render the nervous system more susceptible to the attacks.

In the treatment of the paroxysm nothing is so ef-

ficacious as complete rest in the recumbent posture, with warmth, in a perfectly quiet and darkened room. A cup of very strong tea or coffee has also given relief. A comparatively new drug—guarana—has also been recommended. A full dose of brandy, or of ammonia, has also sometimes dispelled the headache; so has continued sipping of a solution of carbonate of potash or of soda. Pressure upon the carotid artery of the affected side sometimes also relieves the pain, but for a time only. Evaporating lotions, belladonna, or aconite ointment may also ward off or subdue the headache; but, as a rule, time is the most efficient element, with warmth to the feet and to the body, and the induction of sleep.

Adopting the theory of Dr. Latham, what are the indications for treatment with which it supplies us—(a.) During the stage of disturbed sensation; (b.) during the stage of headache; and (c.) during the intervals between the attacks? The following are the results of his experience:

(a.) During the Stage of Disturbed Sensation.—It is found that the longer this stage lasts, the greater will be the headache; and therefore it is desirable to shorten it as much as possible. If the condition depend upon deficient supply of blood to a part, such means must be adopted as shall assist and increase the flow of blood to the part; and this can be done in some measure by posture and stimulants. Directly the glimmering appears, the patient should lie down with the head as low as possible, and if the glimmering be on the right or left of the field of vision, he should lie on the opposite side. Let him take at once one

ounce of brandy, either "neat" or in half a bottle of soda-water. Champagne would be preferable, being more diffusible; but its administration would often involve a little delay. If alcoholic stimulants be objected to, or if it be not advisable to recommend them, then a teaspoonful of sal-volatile in water may be prescribed instead. If the patient be chilly or his feet cold, the couch should be drawn before the fire, a hot bottle applied to the feet, and his body covered over with a warm blanket or eider-down quilt. By these means the heart is enabled to drive the blood with greater force to the brain, and the duration of the vibratory movement is thereby materially lessened. After it has passed off, the patient should lie still for a time, so that the glimmering may not return. This injunction will only be necessary when the headache is slight; if it be severe, attended with much nausea or vomiting, the patient will be little disposed or able to leave the recumbent position. If, instead of the disturbance of vision preceding the headache, there be a feeling depression or irritability (fidgets), the administration of such cerebro-spinal stimulants as henbane, valerian, assafœtida, spirits of chloroform, or ether, will often cut short the attack; ten or fifteen drops of the tincture of henbane, with the same quantity of spirit of chloroform, will soothe the nervous irritability in the slighter forms, and may be repeated in three or four hours, if necessary. If there be great mental depression, then valerian or assafætida should be tried. Stillé says,—" Nothing is more astonishing in the operation of remedies than the promptness and certainty with which a dose of valerian or assafætida

dispels the gloomy visions of the hypochondriac, calms the hurry and agitation of nervous excitement, allays commencing spasms, and diffuses a soothing calm over the whole being of one who but an hour before was a prey to a thousand morbid sensations and thick-coming fancies of danger, wrong, or loss." Dr. Latham gives the preference to valerian, and prescribes from half a drachm to a drachm of the ammoniated tincture. Or it may be combined, as in the following formula, with bromide of soda; ammoniated tincture of valerian 3 iv. with 3 vi. bromide of sodium, in teaspoonful doses every hour. The assafœtida may be given in the form of the spiritus ammoniæ fætidus of the Pharmacopæia, also in half drachm or drachm doses. As a rule, alcoholic stimulants are not advisable in this stage of the headache. A small quantity will cause flushing, heaviness, slight confusion of thought, etc., without relieving the depression: and though the severe headache may be averted, alcoholic stimulants do not answer so well as the remedies previously mentioned.

(b.) During the Stage of Headache.—If the headache be slight and the patient soon able to sit up, there is little to be done; a cup of coffee or tea, cheerful conversation, a walk, drive, or ride, may often help to remove the pain. If, however, the headache, and nausea be severe, then the administration of further remedies is called for. The patient should keep perfectly still and quiet, with the room darkened; for every sound or sight causes pain, and the slightest movement is sufficient to produce gastric uneasiness. Sometimes free evacuation of the contents of the stomach, espe-

cially if it contain undigested food, is followed by re-Dr. Fothergill says,—"An emetic and some warm water soon wash off the offending matter, and remove these disorders," which may be very well where there is any offending matter to wash off, but it is not very often that this is the case; the nausea frequently continues long after the contents of the stomach have been discharged; an inverted action of the duodenum is set up; the bile appears in the fluids excreted; the patient believes that all his troubles are due to "its overflow;" "it's all liver," he says, and it is sometimes difficult to persuade him to the contrary. Generally, then, you should try to relieve and check the vomiting. Iced soda-water, with or without two or three drops of dilute hydrocyanic acid, or spirit of chloroform; cold tea; the effervescing citrate of potash, with hydrocyanic acid, may often afford marked relief. The headache may be lessened by applying cloths dipped in cold water, or evaporating lotions, to the head; if the extremities be cold and the headache severe, a warm stimulating foot-bath can be tried so soon as the nausea will allow the patient to sit up. If the attacks occur in the early part of the day, as soon as the pain has subsided it is generally better for the patient to sit up, or move about, or take exercise in the open air. During the attack the appetite is diminished, the idea even of food provoking disgust. Still, after the nausea has passed away and the headache has continued a few hours, a plate of hot soup or some easily digested food will often have a good effect in equalizing the cerebral circulation. A remedy which may very often be given with advantage if the headache be severe, is bromide of potassium, in doses of five, ten, or fifteen grains, to which thirty or forty minims of sal-volatile may, in some cases, be added with advantage; and if the nausea still continue, these may be given in combination with the effervescing citrate of potash. A saline purgative at the commencement of an attack is sometimes an effectual remedy; but, as a rule, the use of purgatives is objectionable. So far, these measures are only palliative.

(c.) During the Intervals between the Attacks.—First of all, the exciting cause is to be discovered and removed. Hours of study or work must be abridged; excessive bodily fatigue, loss of rest, everything, in fact, must be avoided which the sufferers know from individual experience will act as exciting causes. Where the attacks are associated with excessive mental work, they should be regarded as danger-signals, showing necessity for relaxation. The tone of the bodily and nervous systems must be improved by proper medicinal and hygienic means; and the chief remedies are steel, strychnine, phosphorus, and codliver oil. The success, however, following these remedies-depends a great deal upon the way in which they are administered. For a day or two after the attack the stomach and bowels may possibly be disordered, and not in a fit state to tolerate such remedies. This must first be corrected. The simple vegetable bitters, such as gentian, with small doses of henbane and some aromatic, may be of service; and, if necessary, one or two grains of blue pill, with four or five of compound rhubarb pill, may be given at night. We may then try steel. In anæmic cases it may be advisable to stimulate the action of the heart, as by the following:

B. Ammoniæ muriatis, 3 ss., Tiact, acteæ racemosæ, aquæ, a a 3 iii. Two fluid drachms for a dose after meals in a wineglass of water.

If there be despondency with depression of spirits, phosphorus to the extent of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain, combined with nux vomica or carbonate of iron, or both taken with each meal, will improve the tone of the patient. If the attacks have been frequent, or if there be any scrofulous tendency, the iodide of iron may be given in the following form:

. B. Ferri et ammon. citrat., gr. v.; potassii iodidi, gr. ij.; aquæ, $\frac{7}{3}$ j.; and, according to circumstances, fifteen to twenty minims of tincture of henbane or twenty or thirty minims of aromatic spirit of ammonia may be added.

If the stomach be at all irritable, this medicine may be given in the effervescing form, adding to each dose twenty grains of bicarbonate of potash, and directing it to be taken with a tablespoonful of lemonjuice, or a corresponding amount of citric acid: the dose to be taken twice a day, about eleven and four. The effervescing form may soon be left off, and then to each dose may be added five minims of liquor of strychniæ (omitting the henbane and sal-volatile, and continuing the iodide of potassium according as it seems to be indicated or not). In other cases, the citrate of iron and ammonia with strychnine may be given at the beginning, sometimes combined with infusion of calumba. The iron is indicated by the

greater or less anæmia of the patient; but the strychnine is a very important remedial agent in the disorder. In small doses it acts as a simple tonic, increasing the appetite and improving the digestion; it dilates the vessels and, thus increasing the supply of blood, it augments the activity of the spinal cord (Harley). It promotes the capillary circulation, and therefore its use is advisable for persons troubled with cold hands and feet (Anstie); and if it fulfil these conditions, it is clearly indicated in this disorder. Codliver oil also often acts very beneficially. been found by experiment that great exertion and prolonged labor can be endured without fatigue when starchy and fatty foods are alone eaten; and there is reason to think that cod-liver oil is more easily absorbed than other similar substances" (Ringer). "It improves the digestive process, increases the proportion of red corpuscles in the blood, and invigorates the whole nutritive function" (Wood); and it particularly sustains the energy of the brain during prolonged mental exertion. A gentleman in the foremost rank at the bar told Dr. Latham that whenever he was engaged in a jury-trial which was likely to tax his energies to a greater degree than usual, the thing which best sustained him was a good dose of cod-liver oil taken in the morning before going into court; and others engaged in mental work have confirmed this view. Besides its other properties cod-liver oil is a nutrient and tonic in its actionon the cerebro-spinal nervous system. As a remedy for these nervous headaches, Dr. Latham prescribes it once a day, beginning with a small teaspoonful immediately after breakfast, and gradually increasing the quantity to a tablespoonful, but not beyond, unless in exceptional cases.

The action of the bowels must be regulated, but not by strong purgatives. Five grains of the Socotrine aloes pill, given at night, are generally sufficient. If the bowels be habitually constipated, then no remedy seems to answer so well as the aloes and iron pill. Five grains given twice a day, half an hour before meals, will act freely; and in a few days the dose will have to be diminished, for its effect is augmented instead of being lessened by continual administration, especially when strychnine is given at the same time. The natural waters of Friedrichshall or Marienbad may, in many instances, be of service, given as laxatives.

In 1872 Dr. Samuel Wilks, Physician to Guy's Hospital, directed the attention of the profession to guarana as a remedy for sick-headache, and at the same time asked for the experience of those who already. had some acquaintance with the drug. knowledge of it dated about 1870, when, after the appearance of a lecture of his upon sick-headache, he received a letter from Mr. Helmcken, of British Columbia, in closing two powders, which he recommended with much confidence as able to cure the complaint. "Upon my first headache after the receipt of Mr. Helmcken's letter, I took the powder, but with only doubtful effect. I therefore did no more than casually mention the medicine to my friends, but did not recommend it. A few weeks ago, after the appearance of a second communication of mine in the jour-

nal upon the same complaint, I received a letter from Dr. Wood, of Montreal, in which he also recommended guarana as a remedy for headache, and gave a history of his own personal sufferings and the relief which he obtained. He says, 'By taking one of these powders and remaining quiet when I have felt premonitory symptoms by a beginning of pain always in the right temple (headache on the other side, or in any other part of the head, I never mind), I have carried off the attack; and, with the first box, absolutely put it off for two months-something which had never occurred in my life before.' Upon so good authority, I determined to try the remedy in a more systematic manner, and requested my neighbor, Mr. Hooper, the chemist, to procure me a packet of the powders. These I have recommended to several patients and friends; and the result is so encouraging, that I have hastened to suggest their trial to my professional brethren. One lady speaks most enthusiastically of their power, as she has now, on two separate occasions, had her headache arrested by their use. The drug has long been known, for mention is made of it in English and French pharmacologies, but appears never to have come into general use. It consists of the seeds of a tree growing in Brazil, called Paullinia sorbilis; and these, according to Johnstone, in his "Chemistry of Common Life," are used as we do cocoa. The seeds are ground into powder, and contain an alkaloid which is said to be identical with that found in tea and coffee. The medicine is manufactured by Grimault & Co., No. 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris" (Wilks, Brit. Med. Journ., April 20, 1872).

The general outcome of experience regarding the treatment of sick-headache seems to be that—

(1.) Bromide of potassium, Indian hemp, Guarana or Paullinia powder, are remedies which have afforded relief. With reference to bromide of potassium, it is so valuable a medicine in many cases of sick-headache that it can scarcely be superseded by a better remedy. The patient may have a splitting headache, fatigued and worried after a hard day's work. After fifteen or twenty grains of bromide of potassium, he presently goes off to sleep in his easy chair, and wakes in an hour well (Wilks). It is a medicine which Dr. Wilks always employs first, having seen such eminent advantages follow its use. "I have known (he writes) many patients declare, that the bromide was the first medicine they had taken in their lives which had the slightest effect in relieving their headache." As to Cannabis Indica, it seems best adapted to the interval between the attacks, in doses of a few drops of the tincture, when headaches are recurrent. It is best given in ten-minim doses, three times a day, continued for weeks or months (Wilks, John Murray). As to guarana powder, it seems most of all useful with females in arresting headache, so that it must be taken early when the headache is approaching; and if headache is not arrested, a second dose should be taken in fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes after the first. If the medicine is of use, the headache will have gone in about an hour. The dose is 15 grains of the powder; and as it is somewhat astringent, it might be combined as an electuary with some laxative, such as the sennaelectuary (Hollis).

(2.) Certain classes of cases ought to be distinguished from each other. There are two principal types: the congestive, met with in dark or plethoric people, in those with constipated bowels and suppressed secretions, and those addicted to alcoholic beverages, or leading a monotonous sedentary life: and that arising from exhaustion, whether from want of sleep or want of food, or great bodily or mental fatigue, strong emotions, etc.,—this may be nervous, or asthenic, or anæmic in many cases. This latter form is very common in slight, delicate, and tuberculous females, and sometimes in the male sex. The treatment of these two forms must, of course, differ widely. An emetic or a purge in the one case will do what only rest, food, stimulants, and such medicines as quinine, iron, opium, hyoscyamus and belladonna may afford in the other case (Dr. Bathurst Woodman). Rest and quiet, especially sleep, and abstinence from food, give relief and cure by a natural process of restoration. Generally, no relief is obtained till after a night of sound sleep-i. e., "one night through the sheets"-awakening next morning free from pain, but generally more or less depressed. If depression continue, phosphorus with nux vomica in the form of sugar-coated or pearl-coated pills may be given to the extent of one fiftieth of a grain of phosphorus and one eighth of a grain of extract of nux vomica three times a day with food. Such despondency and depression are apt to occur in those who are over-worked mentally; or who are harassed by business; or who suffer great mental anxiety. If there be sleeplessness, the following pill may be of use:

B Camphoræ pulveris, gr. xx.; Ext. Cannabis Indica, gr. xii.; Ext. Hyoscyam., gr. xxiv.; misce bene. Divide in pill xii. signa, one at night, to be repeated in two hours, if necessary, to procure sleep.

As to local application, a large sinapism over the stomach, followed bý a warm linseed meal poultice, has sometimes been of service. If pressure relieves, the head may be bound round with a handkerchief. When the head throbs and is hot, instinct seems to suggest cold and pressure to the part; and one of the best external appliances on which we can rely to procure relief is the wet bandage tied tightly round the head. The method must be instinctive, for it is universal, and has been used from all time. Shakespeare is often quoted to illustrate the morbid states of the body as well as the passions of the mind, and he also testifies to this ancient practice. For example, in the scene between Hubert and Arthur in "King John," the latter, when petitioning for the preservation of his eves, savs:

"When your head did but ache
I knit my handkerchief about your brows."

And in Othello we have not only the remedy for headache given, but the cause. The former was the handkerchief about which the chief interest of the play centred.

"Desdemona, Why do you speak so faintly?

Are you not well?

Othello, I have a pain upon my forehead here.

Desdemona, Faith, that's with watching: 'twill away again.

Let me but bind it hard, within this hour

It will be well."

Sick-headache is not to be cured by gastro-hepatic remedies. It is a purely nervous affection, due to hereditary predisposition, and excited by causes innumerable which act on a susceptible nervous system. There is, then, no cure in the proper sense of the term, for this would imply a change in the patient's nature; and for the attacks themselves, when severe, the only relief which can be reckoned upon is to be found in a wet bandage round the head, profound quiet, and, if possible, sleep (Dr. Bathurst Woodman).

Considerable relief may be obtained from the use of cold applications, in the form of wet rags, ice in a bladder, or a little of the ether-spray; but in not a few cases, after all, the best treatment during the attack is absolute rest and quiet, in a dark room, with warmth to feet and body, total abstinence, except perhaps from fluids (hot and alkaline) in small quantities at a time; to go to bed at once, and refrain from the use of any remedies.

In a lecture on the therapeutics of headache, delivered at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Dr. A. A. Smith suggests certain combinations of remedies which he has found of service in certain forms of headache: (1.) Malarial headache, where the pain is most frequently located in the sub-occipital or frontal regions, or on either side,—hemicrania. If distinctly periodical, give ten or fifteen grains of quinine two or three hours before the expected attack. It may be necessary to push the quinine in divided doses until cinchonism is produced, and kept up for several days. Then gradually diminish the dose. If the pain still continues to recur, resort to arsenic and belladonna,

five-drop doses each of Fowler's solution and belladonna tincture, after meals, increasing the Fowler's one drop each day, until cedema arsenicalis is produced. This will seldom fail to give relief.

- (2.) In Headache dependent on Gout:
- B Vini colchici seminum, 3 iij.; Lithii bromidi, 3 ss.; Syr. zingiberis, 3 ss.; Aq. cinnamonii, q. s. ad. 5 vj.; M. Sig. 3 ss. in a tumbler of Vichy water every four hours.
- (3.) Rheumatic Headache is characterized usually by tenderness of the scalp, which is increased on pressure or motion. Use the mild Faradic current on the scalp, and internally the following:
- B. Potassii iodidi; Ammoniæ muriatis, aa 3 jss.; Infusi humuli, $\frac{3}{5}$ vj.; M. Sig. $\frac{3}{5}$ ss. four times a day in a wineglass of water.

In cases which have not yielded to the above treatment, bromide of ammonium in twenty-grain doses every two hours may be effectual.

- (4.) Uræmic headache is of great importance as a symptom of serious disease. The pain in the head may be the first evidence that there exists renal disease, and that we have to deal with uræmic headache. The judicious plan of treatment in such cases is to call into action one or all of the three great emunctories of the body, the kidneys, the intestines, and the skin. To make the kidneys act, apply dry cups over the region of them, and give internally the following:
- B Potassæ acetatis, 3 vj.; Infusi digitalis, 3 vj.; M. Sig. 3 ss. every third hour.

The infusion should be made from fresh English

leaves. Give this until the kidneys act freely, if you can make them do it within twenty-four hours. If the kidneys do not act freely, and the headache be not relieved within twenty-four hours, give a saline cathartic. A treatment almost domestic, and often very effectual, is to put an ounce of cream of tartar in a quart of water, and have the patient drink this in eight It acts both as a diuretic and cathartic. or ten hours. Do not use hydrogogue cathartics unless convulsions be threatened. Some prefer elimination by the skin. This can be done by diaphoretics and the hot, moist, or dry air baths. Diuretics, cathartics, and diaphoretics are only to be used where there is deficient quantity of urinary secretion. There are other causes of headache in Bright's disease which occur independently of the presence of an abnormal amount of urea in the blood, and which yet are dependent on the results of the kidney disease. These causes may be anæmia, neuralgia, œdema of the brain itself, serous effusion into the ventricles; and, in acute Bright's disease, cerebral congestion. Under the last condition, if the headache be very severe and convulsions threaten. blood may be taken if the patient's condition will admit of it, from twelve to twenty ounces, if necessary to relieve distressing symptoms. The best way to take it is by means of wet cups over the region of the kidneys. If the headache be dependent on serous effusion into the ventricles, or on cerebral ædema, improve the vitiated condition of the blood, and stimulate the heart and kidneys by acetate of potash and infusion of digitalis. There is apt to be general anasarca with this effusion and œdema.

- (5.) The Headache of Acute Alcoholism, or inebriety. The first indication is to remove the alcohol from the intestinal canal. For this, give of rhubarb and magnesia calcined each a half drachm, and then the following:
- B Spiritus ammoniæ aromat., 3 ij.; Tincture camph., 3 jss.; Tincture hyoscyami, 3 ijss.; Spiritus lavandulæ comp., q. s. ad 3 ij.; M. Sig. 3 j. every hour until the headache is relieved, and then give capsicum gr. ij. and quinine gr. iij. before each meal for several days. If there be sleeplessness give B Sodii bromidi, 3 ss.; Chloral. hydrat., 3 ijss.; Syrupi aurantii cort., 3 ss.; Aquæ, 3 iijss. M. Sig. 3 ss. at night; repeat in two hours if necessary to produce sleep.
- (6.) Dyspeptic Headache.—If there be indigestible food in the stomach, and it have been there some time, give an emetic, as mustard and warm water, or sulphate of zinc, gr. xv. If there is evidence of indigestible food in the alimentary canal beyond the stomach, give gr. xx. of rhubarb and magnesia each, to remove it from the bowels. If the headache be frontal, and the pain be located immediately over the eyes, give dilute nitro-muriatic acid in ten-drop doses, well diluted after meals. If the pain be located about the roots of the hair, give an alkali before meals, as gr. xv. of bicarbonate of soda or magnesia. The dyspeptic headache oftentimes is not confined to these regions, but spreads over the entire head. In such cases combine an acid with an alkali, and add to these nux vomica, as in the following prescription:
 - B. Sodæ bicarbonatis, 3 ijss.; Acidi nitro-mur. di-

luti., 3 ij.; Tinct. nucis vomicæ, 3 jss.; Syr. aurant. cort., 3 vj.; Aquæ, q. s. ad $\frac{7}{3}$ vj. M. Sig. $\frac{7}{3}$ ss. after meals in a wineglass of water.

If there be gastric pain, a mild counter-irritant, as a mustard plaster to the epigastrium, will often relieve the pain in the head as well as the pain in the stomach. If flatulence be a troublesome symptom, give the following:

B. Bismuthi subcarbonatis, 3 ijss.; Tinct. nucis vomicæ, 3 jss.; Tinct. cardamomi comp.; Spiritus lavandulæ comp. aa q. s. ad 3 iv. M. Sig. 3 ij. before meals in a wineglass of water.

If there be constipation, the following pill may be given, in the morning:

R. Aloes pulv., 3 ss.; Ext. nucis vomicæ, gr. v.; Ext. belladonnæ, gr. iv.; M. Div. in pilul. xv.

In some forms of headache associated with stomach indigestion, small doses, often repeated, of tincture of nux vomica may be effectual. A single drop every fifteen minutes and continue this two or three hours if necessary. In other cases, where the headache comes on soon after a meal, and seems to depend on delayed stomach digestion, large doses of pepsin are effectual. Give a half drachm of saccharated pepsin in a wineglass of sherry wine, three times a day, and let it be taken during meals.

(7.) Congestive Headache.—Cerebral congestion as a cause of headache may be divided into two varieties, active and passive. These demand almost directly opposite plans of treatment. In the active variety the patient should be kept in a darkened room, perfectly quiet, and have cold and evaporating lotions applied

to the head. A saline cathartic may be given; and the following prescription:

B. Sodii bromidi, 3 ijss.; Fl. ext. ergot., 3 ijss.; Syr. zingib., 3 ss.; Aq. aurant. flor. q. s. ad 3 iv. M. Sig. 3 ss. every two hours.

If the skin be hot and dry, and the pulse full and rapid, give two drops of Fleming's tincture of aconite root every two hours, until the heart's action is sensibly diminished. Sometimes also a hot mustard footbath will give relief. The passive congestive variety demands a different mode of treatment. It is often found associated with cardiac disease, and most frequently where there is predominant dilatation. Hypertrophy gives rise to the active variety. Improve the condition of the blood by the use of iron, quinine, bitter tonics, alcoholic stimulants, good food, and stimulate the heart's action by the use of the following:

- B. Tinct. digitalis, 3 iij.; Spirit. amm. aromat., 3 vj.; Spirit. lavandulæ comp.; Syr. simp. a a q. s. ad $\frac{\pi}{3}$ iij. M. Sig. 3 j. every four hours.
- (8.) Anamic Headache.—Cerebral anæmia produces a headache which is often mistaken for the passive cerebral congestive form. It is associated with general anæmia, nervous exhaustion, and may occur in heart disease, in consequence of enfeebled heart power, such as is met with in enlargement with dilatation, fatty degeneration, and myocarditis. Improve the general condition of the patient, and stimulate the heart's action as recommended in the passive cerebral congestive variety. Nitrite of amyl will relieve the immediate headache. Let the patient inhale three to five drops of it on a piece of cotton, placed within one

nostril, while the other is held closed. When associated with nervous exhaustion, employ the following remedies:

B. Strych. sulph. gr., ss.; Tinct. ferri chloridi, 3 ij.; Glycerinæ 3 ss.; Infusi gentian., q. s. ad 3 vj. M. Sig. 3 ss. after meals, in a wineglass of water.

Alcoholic stimulants are beneficial in headache dependent on cerebral anæmia. Champagne as a remedy, and not as a beverage, may be given to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion; or a tablespoonful of brandy, diluted with water, after each meal.

(9.) Cerebral Tumors give rise to headache, often severe. In all such cases, give iodide of potassium; for it cannot be safely said that in any given case the tumor does not depend on syphilis, and by administering the remedy the patient gets the benefit of the doubt.

There is reason to believe, too, that patients with cerebral tumors, dependent on other and unknown causes, are benefited by the use of iodide of potassium. If there be much sleeplessness, use the bromide and chloral mixture. Ergot has also been used. It is usually given in large doses, beginning with 3 i. of the fluid extract three times a day, and gradually increasing the dose to half an ounce. W. Aitken.

IV.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Sleeplessness in Uterine Disorders.

When patients complain of nervousness or of sleeplessness, the potassic bromide must be given, either alone or in combination with other remedies. A cheap mixture, much thought of by our patients at the University clinic, is the following:

n Fully, left sulphat, exsecut	
Potassi bromidi) .
Potassi bromidi	} aa 3 j.
Aquæ bullientis	Oi.
Steep for twenty-four hours and then st	

D. Duly form sulphot orginact

Sig.—One tablespoonful in a wineglassful of water just before or after each meal.

I cannot say much for the palatableness of this infusion nor more for its pharmaceutical elegance; but it does good, and we therefore give it largely to our poor patients. The iron and the potash in it may be increased or lessened, or the former may be left out, as the case may be. The zinc valerianate given thrice daily in doses of from two to four grains is one of our best nervines. For a better class of patients the fol-

lowing antispasmodic mixture can be prescribed with very general satisfaction: B. Elixir humuli
In Rheumatic Dysmenorrhæa.
B. Am. hydrochlor, 3 iij. Tinct. stramonii 3 ss. Tinct. cimicifugæ rac 3 jss. Syr. glycyrrhizæ 3 ij. M. Sig.—Teaspoonful three times a day. Dr. N. S. Davis.
OR
B. Acidi salicylici 3 iij. Sodii bicarbonatis 3 ij. Tinct. stramonii Vini colchici radicis aa 3 iv. Glycerinæ 3 j. Acuse 2 :::

Dr. N. S. Davis.

When the pain and soreness extends to the ovaries, Professor Davis has succeeded with these formulæ in a large number of cases. He also recommends that patients place themselves in the knee and chest position three or four times a day for a few minutes, thus throwing the uterus, by force of gravity, into its natural position.

Sig .-- A teaspoonful four times a day in water.

Chronic Cervical Endometritis.

B. Magnesiæ sulphatis	gr. xvj3 jOj. a tumbler of iced
water daily on rising. L	Or. T. G. Thomas.
OR	
B Sodii et potass. tart	
Vini ferri amari	
Acid. tartarici	3 iij.
Aquæ	-
M. Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls as	
I	r. T. G. Thomas.

Prof. Thomas advises the use of the above prescriptions as tonic and cathartic, relying mainly in these cases on the observance of good hygiene.

Congestive Dysmenorrhæa.

•	Tinct. gelsem. co 3 j.
	Tinct. aconit. radgtts. xvi.
	M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two, three or four.

Bartholow. hours.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Ŗ	Cerii	oxala	tis			gr.	xxiv.
	Ext.	hyosc	yami			gr. 2	cxxvi.
N	1. Et	. ft. pi	l. No. xii.	Take	one	twice a	day.

7 1
A Remedy for the Sick Stomach of Pregnancy.
Dr. Forwood, at a late meeting of the Lancaster,
Pa., Medical Society, read an interesting paper on the
"Treatment of the Sick-stomach of Pregnancy." His
favorite prescription is as follows:
Rad. columbo
Rad. zingiberaa 3 ss.
Fol. sennæ
Aquæ bullientOj.
Mix. Infus.
Sig.—A wineglassful before each meal.
Vomiting of Pregnancy.
R Cupri sulphatgr. ij.
Aquæ distillat 3 ss.
M. Sig.—Six drops at a dose. Bartholow.
In Chronic Cervicitis and Leucorrhœa.
B. Iodoformi
Acid, tannici
M. Sig.—A sufficient quantity to be packed in a
dry state around the cervix. Bartholow.
In Anæmia with Amenorrhœa.
B. Arsenicgr. j.
Ferri. sulph. exsiccat
Pulv. pip. nig
Pil. al. et myrrh
M. Div. in. pil. xl.
Sig.—One twice a day after meals.

Fathergill.

This excellent combination, by its tonic effect on the blood and its determinative effect on the menstrual function, will speedily restore the patient to her normal condition.

The Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Ŗ	Cerii oxalatgr. j	ŀ
	Ipecacuanhægr. j	j.
	Creasotigtt. ij	
		-

Sig.—To be taken every hour. Dr. Goodell.

This prescription has been used with uniform success in this annoying and sometimes dangerous complication of pregnancy, at the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

Milk Fever.

Ŗ.	Tinct. aconit. radgtt. xx.
	Antimon. et potass. tartgr. ij.
	Spt. etheris nitrici
	Syrupi simplicisaa \(\) j.
	Aquæ aurantii flor

Sig.—A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of sugar and water every two hours.

Dr. Fordyce Barker.

In addition to this, Dr. Barker gives nutritious, easily digested food; applies the child to the breast as soon as the patient has recovered from the exhaustion of labor; attends to the state of the bowels; gives a diaphoretic anodyne, and has the nurse rub the breasts from circumference to nipple with warm sweet oil every three hours.

In Rheumatic Dysmenorrhœa.

Ŗ	Tinct. cimicifugæ 3 iij.	
	Tinct, stramonii	
	Vin. colchici rad 3 ss.	
7	M. Sig —A teaspoonful at each mealtime in wat	e

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful at each mealtime in water.

N. S. Davis, M.D.

If the cimicifuga or colchicum causes headache and disturbance of the bowels, lessen the quantity relatively to the other constituents of the prescription. The above is recommended by Prof. Davis in that common class of cases, where pain is severe and the flow scanty.

Laxatives for Habitual Use in Uterine Disorders.

Ŗ.	Ext. colcynth. compgr. ij.
	Ext. belladonnægr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Ext. gentianægr. j.
	Ol. caruigtt. ss.

Et ft. pil. No. j.

M. To be taken at bedtime.

The pulvis glycyrrhizæ comp. of the Prussian Pharmacopæia is another good laxative. I have kept patients upon it for months, and always with benefit. The formula for it is as follows:

Ŗ	Pulv. glycyrrh. rad	aa 3 ss.
	Sulphuris sublim	00.7 ::
	Sacchar purif	

M. Sig.—One teaspoonful in half a cupful of water at bedtime. Wm. Goodell, M.D., Phila.

Metrorrhagia.

Ŗ.	Liquor ferri sulphatis 3	SS.
	Aquæ	₹ j.

M. Sig.—Saturate with this solution the finest cotton wool; dry and expose to moderate pressure. Wrap a sufficient quantity around a long small piece of whalebone and introducing it into the cavity of the uterus, withdraw the whalebone, leaving the cotton in situ. Strong thread may be attached to the cotton to withdraw it when necessary. From 12 to 24 hours is as long as it should remain.

This hemostatic is that proposed and used by the distinguished gynæcologist, Dr. J. Marion Sims, which is proof positive of its efficiency.

In Accidental Hemorrhage During Pregnancy.

Ŗ	Acidi sulphurici dil
	Tinct. opii
	Infus. rosæ. co 3 vj.
	Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every hour.

ΩR

Ŗ.	Plumbi acetatisgr. xviij.
	Acidi aceticim. xx.
	Morphiæ acetatisgr. j.
	Aquæ destillatæ 3 vj.

J. G. Swane, M.D.

Coming from the accoucheur to the Bristol General Hospital, England, these formulæ so uniformly successful may be highly commended. Posture should be attended to and cold compresses applied to the vulva.

Barker's Post Partum Pills.

Ŗ.	Ext. colocynth. co
	Hydr. chloridi mitisaa 3 xiij.
	Ext. hyoscyamigr. xl.
	Ext. nucis vom
	Pulv. aloes
	Pulv. ipecacaa gr. xx.
1	Mix. Divide into 120 pills. Dr. Fordyce Barker

For the Anæmia of Chlorosis.

Ŗ	Ferri vini amari 🖁 vijss.
	Tinct. nucis vomicæ 3 iv.
	Liq. potassæ arsenit 3 ij.

M. Sig.—A dessertspoonful in a glassful of water just after each meal.

Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D.

In addition to this Dr. Thomas (regarding the indications to remove the cause, cure the neurosis, and repair the damage) advises general tonic treatment and the observance of good hygiene.

In Menorrhagia of Climacteric Period.

Ŗ	Ext. ergotæ aq. (Squibb) j ij	
	Butyri cocoæ	

M. Make twelve suppositories and introduce one into the rectum morning, noon, and night, carrying them well up into the bowel and having the patient lie down for an hour afterward.

Prof. Fordyce Barker, M.D.

The Doctor advises the uses of these suppositories for a week previous to the return of the expected period.

Ergot	and	Aloes	for	Amenorrhœa	from	Atony	of	the
				Uterus.				

I	} '	Γ r. ergot	. 3 ij.
	1	Decoct. aloes compad	₹ viij.
1	M	Two tablespoonfuls twice a day	

Metrorrhagia of Climacteric Period.

Ŗ	Iodoformi 3 ijss.
	Gum tragacanthægr. xv.
	Mucilaginis

M. Sig.—Divide into ten cylinders, each one and one half inches in length, and for the five or six days preceding menstruation introduce one of these cylinders into the cavity of the uterns and keep it in place by a pledget of cotton pushed against the cervix.

Prof. Fordyce Barker, M.D.

This plan Dr. Barker has found to effect a cure if carried out for two menstrual periods.

In Chlorosis.

Ŋú	r erri arseniatgr. ij.
	Ext. cinchonægr. xij.
N	I. Ft. pil. No. xij.
S	sig.—One three times a day after meals.
	Dr Ranthology

Metrorrhagia.

\mathbf{R}	Hydrarg. chlorid corosgr. 1
	Tinct. cinchonæ comp
S	ig.—This amount thrice daily.

Dr. Wm. H. Byford.

The above should be given in the intermenstrual period while mechanical means are resorted to at the time of menstruation. Of course quiet and the best possible hygienic surroundings should be insisted upon.

·	
In Painful Affections of the Breast or Abdomen of Women.	f
R Atropiæ sulph	1
In Nausea of Uterine Irritation.	
B. Liq. bismuthi et ammon citrat	
In Obstinate Dysmenorrhœa.	
R. Chloral hydrat 3 j. Sp. etheris 3 ij. Liq. opii sedativi 3 ss. Tinct. hyoscyami 3 iij. Sp. chloroformi 3 ij. Aquæ ad. 3 vj. Fiat mistura. A tablespoonful every two hours. Dr. Lombe Atthill.	

As an Anæsthetic During Labor.

is Chiorai nydrat	
Aquæ aurantii floris	₹ vj.
Misce. A sixth part a	t completion of first stage of
labor; another dose in	about twenty minutes; and
again in about an hour.	Dr. W. S. Playfair.

In Dysmenorrhœa.

Ŗ	Succi conii.	
	Potass, bro	midgr. xv.
	Aquæ	ad. 3 j.
	Fiat haustus.	To be taken three times a day.
,		Dr. Alfred Meadows.

In Ulceration of Cervix Uteri.

Ŗ	Acidi benzoicigr. x.
	Acidi tannicigr. xv.
,	Collodion 3 iv.
	Acidi carbolicigr. xxv.
	Fiat lotio. To be applied to affected parts.
	D., T., A41511

Dr. Lombe Atthill.

In Pruritus Vulvæ.

B.	Acidi carbolici	gr. x.
	Morphiæ acet	
	Acidi hydrocyan. dil	3 ij.
	Glycerini	3 iv.
	Aquæ	
	Fiat lotio.	Dr. Lombe Atthill.

In Menorrhagia.

B,	Acidi gallici
	As a Laxative on Change of Life.
B.	Sulphur. sublim
	Sedative Application in Uterine Affections.
B.	Aconitiæ gr. ij. Atropiæ sulph gr. viij. Morphiæ sulph gr. xvj. Acid. sulph. dil M. v. Sp. vini rect \$\frac{7}{3}\$ ss. Glycerini \$\frac{7}{3}\$ ij. Aquæ ad. \$\frac{7}{3}\$ iv. M. Fiat linimentum Dr. Tilt.
	Atropiæ sulph gr. viij. Morphiæ sulph gr. xvj. Acid. sulph. dil M v. Sp. vini rect \$\frac{3}{5}\$ ss. Glycerini \$\frac{3}{5}\$ ij. Aquæ .ad. \$\frac{3}{5}\$ iv.

V.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Diarrheal Mixture for Children. Pulv. cret. aromat. (Br)................ 3 j. \mathbf{R} Syr. zingiberis...... 3 j. Decoc. hæmatoxyli......ad. $\frac{3}{5}$ vj. Take two tablespoonfuls after each liquid stool. Farquharson. Acute Bronchitis in Children. R Syr. scilla compos...... 3 ij. Syr. balsami tolutani........... 3 xiv. Sig.—One teaspoonful every two or three hours to a child five years old in the first stages of the disease. Prof. J. L. Smith, M.D. When the temperature falls and the moisture appears on the skin under the influence of the above prescription, we may cease its administration and resort to expectorant mixtures as the following: Syr. simplicis..... 3 ijss. Sig.—A teaspoonful three or four times a day.

In Summer Diarrhœa of Children.

B.	Plumbi acetatgr. viij.
	Acid acetgtt. vj.
	Tinct. opii deodoratgtt. iv.
	'Aquæ destillat \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
_	- Tank 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two or three hours to a child of two years. Dr. Roberts Bartholow.

Infantile Syphilis.

B,	Hydrarg. bichloridgr. j.
	Potass. iodidi
	Syr. aurantii
	Aquæaa 3 ij.

M. Sig.—Five drops for a child about two months old, increased to fifteen or twenty drops if the disease does not yield.

R. W. Taylor, M.D.

Dr. Taylor has made this subject his especial study, and his experience has been that the above formula is highly efficacious. It is important to suspend the medicine altogether, from time to time, as the system acquires a tolerance for it.

Nocturnal Incontinence of Children.

\mathbf{R}	Strychniægr. j.
,	Pulv. cantharidesgr. ij.
	Morph. sulphgr. iss.
	Ferri pulv

M. Ft. pil. No. xl. Sig.—One three times a day to a child ten years old. *Prof. S. D. Gross, M.D.*

This prescription will speedily relieve the irritability of the bladder, especially if conjoined with such

; a

means as a cold shower bath daily, the avoidance of irritant food and late suppers, the patient lying on the side or belly, and taking care to drink nothing for the few hours preceding sleep, and to empty the bladder on going to bed.

-
Alkaline Mixture for Nursing Children.
R Pot. carbonatgr. ij.
Ol, cajeputm. j.
Aq. anethi
M. Sig.—Three or four times a day. Fothergill.
This alkaline mixture will afford speedy relief to in
fants who have griping pains after taking milk;
condition very frequent and exceedingly annoying.
Catarrhal Bronchitis of Infants.
R. Syr. allii
Syr. ipecac 3 iij.
Syr. tolutani 3 v.
Syr. acaciæ 3 vi.
Tinct, opii camphorat
M. Sig.—M. xx. to 3 j. as needed.
Dr. Farquharson.
Cough Mixture for Infants.
Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, N.Y.
R Tr. opii camph
Spts. ammon. aromaa fl. 3 j.
Ext. ipecac flfl. 3 ss.
Syr. pruni virgfl. \(\frac{7}{3} \) j.
Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3 iij.
M. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Cholera Infantum.

Ŗ	Argenti nitratgr. j.
	Acid nitric. dilm. viij.
	Tinct. opii deodoratm. viij.
	Mucil. acaciæ 3 ss.
	Syr. simplicis \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	Aq. cinnamoni 3 j.
I	M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every three, four, or si

hours to a child one year old.

Bartholow.

This combination is remarkably beneficial after the acute symptoms have subsided.

Infantile Convulsions.

Ŗ	Olei succini rectificati
	Tinct. opii,aa $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ss.
	Olei olivæ
	Spiritus vini galliciaa \(\) ij.
	Ft. lotio. Rub along the spine.

Dr. Joseph Parrish.

The above will relieve infantile convulsions, and is also an excellent application to relieve the spasms of whooping-cough. Care should be taken to wash the skin with warm water and soap before rubbing in the lotion, so as to promote absorption.

Cholera Infantum.

Ŗ	Cupri sulphgr. j.
	Tinct. opii deodoratgtt. viij.
	Aquæ destillat 3 iv.

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours.

Dr. Bartholow.

Anthelmintic for Round Worm and Ascaris Vermicularis.
R. Fl. ext. spigeliæ
years; or
B Fluid ext. spigeliæ et sennæ
Santoninigr. viij.
M. Sig.—Teaspoonful to a child of five.
Prof. J. L. Smith, M.D.
For the expulsion of the round worm no better for-
mulæ than these have been devised. They are found
an effectual means also of destroying the ascaris ver-
micularis.
In the Delirium of Febrile Affections in Children.
B. Pot. bromidigr. x.
Chloral hydratgr. v.
Aquæ anethi
M. Sig.—Every six hours, for child of six.
Fothergill.
This combination of bromide of potassium and
chloral acts admirably in the cerebral excitement ac-
companying the evanescent fevers of children.
Children's Disruhes
Children's Diarrhœa.
B. Infus. rhei — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Tinct. cinnamoni
Syrupi simplicis
Dose. Teaspoonful every two hours.
Farquharson,
- con to contain

In Scarlatina.

\mathbf{R}	Pot. ch	lorat.		 gr. x.
	Tinc. f	erri p	erchlor	 m. v.
	Syr. zir	igiberi	s	 3 j.
				ad 3 ss.

M. Sig.—Every four or six hours for a child from eight to ten years. Fothergill.

Dr. Fothergill says of the above prescription that in the severe sore throat of scarlatina he has found it of all others give the best and most satisfactory results.

Bronchitis in Children.

A large sinapism or turpentine stupe, followed by linseed-meal poultices properly made and frequently changed, or a piece of spongio-piline soaked in warm water, are good external applications. The child should be kept in bed. Internally, in acute cases, a dose of calomel with or without jalap may be given at the outset, and expectoration should be assisted by ipecacuanha, squill, citrate of potash, senega, and similar remedies. A useful prescription for a child two to four years old is:

Ŗ.	Pot. citrat
	Vin. ipecac 3 j— 3 ij.
	Tinct. camph. co
	Syrup. tolutan 3 ss.
	Aquæ ad 3 iij.

Ft. mist. Dose: one teaspoonful every hour or two. When the secretion becomes abundant, it should be removed from the loaded bronchi by emetics. Mucous and subcrepitant râles are in young children the

best indications for emetics, according to Bouchut. Powdered ipecacuanha, mustard, alum, or sulphate of zinc are best: Vin. Ipecac sometimes fails even in large doses. A warm bath towards evening is good practice, and the child often sleeps after it, but chill must be carefully guarded against. If there be much restlessness, small doses of Dover's powder at bedtime are valuable. Should pulmonary collapse take place, stimulants, especially Ammon. Sesquicarb., will be needed, with wine and rubefacient liniments. The diet, at first low, must be improved as the disease progresses, care being taken to eliminate all heavy and indigestible things from what is sanctioned. chronic bronchitis, where there is less fever, and when the child is already exhausted by illness, the cough will require controlling by such drugs as bromide of potassium, belladonna, morphia, etc. Antispasmodics and anodynes, in fact, take the place of expectorants and stimulants. Sinapisms are still useful, and so are stimulating embrocations. Inhalations, too, of steam or medicated vapors (especially that of creasote) are serviceable. The diet must be light and nourishing, and calculated to restrain rather than promote secretion, and therefore especially limited and defined in the matter of fluids.

In such cases quinine is useful in small doses; or if it disagree, Dr. Meigs recommends the following:

R	Elix. cinchon. flav 3 ij.
	Curacoa 3 ij.
	Acidi sulph. dil
	Aquæ 3 iiss.
F	It mist 3 i secund hor

In very chronic cases, attended with persistent mucous râles over the bases of the lungs, astringents, especially gallic and tannic acids, are useful. certainly seen benefit from their employment. At the same time some external agency should not be neglected, as painting with iodine paint or gentle frictions with some stimulating liniment. Dr. Stierlin, of Schaffhausen, recommends carbonate of ammonia rather than emetic or other treatment, especially in the broncho-pneumonia of young children and in the catarrhal attacks of infants. The dose may be up to 5, 10 or even 20 grains. Dr. Stierlin by this means lost only 7 out of 150 cases, whereas Rilliet and Barthez consider the catarrhal pneumonia of infants especially to be almost invariably fatal.

It is convenient here to mention specially another plan of treatment, referred to in former editions, as much in vogue in America and on the Continent, but which, since then, has daily gained ground in England and elsewhere, and which is applicable not only to bronchitis, but to most, if not all, acute inflammations, viz., the treatment by the great vascular sedatives, aconite and veratrum viride.

This treatment, according to the evidence of those who have most largely employed it, is most suitable for children over three years of age, whose previous health has been good, and in whom the inflammation is acute and primary. It is a remark of Bouchut's that in the first stage of childhood the material lesions are less purely inflammatory than in the second stage, and the suppuration of the tissues in both less frequent and of a less laudable quality. It is accordingly found

that these powerful antiphlogistics are of less service during the earliest years of life. Besides the age of the child, the period of the administration of these drugs is an important point; they should be given as early as possible in the course of the disease, in small and frequently repeated doses, until the activity of the inflammation begins to subside, the pulse lowers, the temperature falls, and moisture appears upon the skin. Beyond this point it is unwise to push the remedy, as the depression so induced may be very considerable. Dr. Lewis Smith, of New York, recommends the following prescription for a child five years old in the first stage of acute bronchitis:

Ŗ	Tinct. verat. viridm. xij.
	Syrupi scillæ comp 3 ij.
	Syrupi bals, tolutan 3 xiv.

Misce. One teaspoonful every two to four hours; the medicine to be omitted, or given at a longer interval, if the frequency of the pulse is reduced.

I have but little experience of green hellebore, but I am more and more satisfied that aconite is a most valuable agent when similarly employed. The dose of the tincture of the Ph. B. may be half a drop to a drop, repeated every hour or half hour until the effect described is manifested. The dose is suitable for a child five years old. When the inflammatory symptoms have abated, the ordinary treatment of the special inflammation and its sequelæ is to be resumed; for example, in bronchitis, expectorant mixtures; in tonsillitis, astringent gargles, and so forth. In fact, aconite and green hellebore thus employed may be

regarded as in a measure replacing the depletions and blisterings of days gone by.

Lastly, I think it always desirable, after children have suffered from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, etc., that a course of cod-liver oil or the hypophosphites of lime and soda should be advised for a month or two.

E. Ellis.

or	two. E. Euis.
	In Chronic Diarrhea and Passive Hemorrhage.
R.	Alumnis gr. iij.—xv. Acidi sulph. dil m. ij.—x. Syrupi q. s. Inf. rosæ acid 3 j.—iv. To be given every three or four hours E. Ellis.
	In the Second Stage of Hooping-Cough.
	Ext. conii
44.	Dr. G. Bird.
	In Hooping-Cough.
Ŗ	Cocci pulvgr. xij.

Ŗ.	Cocc	pulv	.gr. xij.
	Potas	s. carb	3 j.
	Syr. s	simplicis	¾ j.
		e destil	
N	Misce.	A teaspoonful when the attack	threatens.
		-	Niemeyer.

In Chronic Diarrhoa of Children.

\mathbf{R}	Argenti nitr	• • • •				gr. 1/8 ad 1/8	
	Aquæ destil		. ,				
	Syr. simpl					3 v.	
F	iat mistura.	To	be	taken	by	spoonfuls in	the
	rse of the day				-	M. Troussear	

In Laryngismus Stridulus.

Ð	Assafætidæ	3 ss.
		Tere simul, et adde
	Infus. valerian	3 ss.— 3 iv.
F	or two enemas.	Niemeyer

In Hooping-Cough.

B Ann	ш, г	arı	• • • • • • •			. gr.].
Tinc	t. joj	oii		•••	•••	M xx.
Aqu	æde	estil				.f ℥ j.
Misce.	Α	teaspoonful	every,	or	every	alternate
night.		_	-		Sir. T.	Watson.

Itch in Children.

Sulphur ointment is the general remedy for this disease. The patient having been thoroughly washed, should be rubbed over with it wherever spots exist. If there be unusual thickness of the cuticle, the ointment may be

Ŗ	Adipis \(\frac{7}{3} \) j.
	Sulphur. præcip 3 ij.
	Pot. bicarb
F	t. unguent.

eral days.

A strong alcoholic solution of stavesacre is often efficacious, or the Pulv. staphisagriæ may be combined with Ung. Sulph. The oil of chamomile is also stated to be useful in the Ung. Sulph. A lotion of pentasulphide of calcium is recommended by Mr. Erasmus Wilson. If it be desired to conceal the fact of using sulphur ointment, it may be colored with Hyd. Bisulph (Cinnabar), and scented with oil of bergamot. Styrax is also occasionally employed, e.g.:

B. Styracis liquid
Other formulæ are:
B Acid carbolici
Glycerini 3 ij.
Ft. applicatio.
B Hyd. perchlorgr. iv.
Sp. vin. rect 3 vj.
Ammon. hydrochlor
Aq. rosæad $\frac{\pi}{3}$ vj.
Ft. lotio.
Potassii sulphureti 3 vj.
Sapon. alblb. ij.
Ol. olivæOij.
Ol. thymi 3 ij.
Ft. applicatio.
This is a powerful preparation, and sufficient for in-

unction from top to toe (as is often required) for sev-

E. Ellis.

In Diarrhœa.

B. Cretæ preparatæ. 3 iss. Acaciæ pulv.
In the Irritable Stomach of Young Children, Accompanied with Vomiting, of Sour and Curdled Character.
B Pot. bromid gr. j.—iij. Mist. cretæ 3 j.—ij. Syrupi q. s. E. Ellis.
In Hooping-Cough.
B. Aluminis gr. xxiv. Acidi sulph. dil π xij. Syr. rhœados f 3 iv. Aquæ f 3 iis. Fiat mistura: sumat f 3 iij. sextis horis.
Dr. West.
·
In Simple Diarrhoea of Infants.
R Magnes, sulph

to 12 years.

As a Stimulant in Croup.
B Etheris acet 3 iij.
Camphorægr. x.
Misce. Ten to fifteen drops every quarter of an
hour. Niemeyer.
To Domino of Ohildren
In Porrigo of Children.
B Acidi acetici diluti
Mel. boracisāā ℥ j.
Aquæ 3 iv.
Misce. Fiat lotio. Dr. Headland.
In Severe Coughs of Children of Four Years of Age.
B. Tinct. camphoræ co
Vini ipecacuanhæ
Vini antim
Mucil. acaciæ 3 vij.
Misce. Sumat 3 ij. quartâ quâque horâ.
Dr. West.
In Hooping-Cough.
R Tinct. opii 3 ij.
Tinct. cantharidis 3 ij.
Lin. camphoræ co 3 j.
Misce. Fiat linimentum. To be rubbed on the
chest. Dr. West.
In Chorea.
B. Liq. arsenicalis
To be taken immediately after meals. For child 5
A

Dr. Eustace Smith.

In Febrile Coughs of Children	One Year Old.
B Potass. bicarb	
Acidi citrici	
Syr. mori	3 iij.
Aquæ destil	
Misce. Sumat 3 ij. sextâ quaque	horâ.
	Dr. West.
An Aperient for Children of Three	e Years of Age.
R. Potass. sulph	gr. xij.
Inf. rhei	3 vss.
Tinct. aurantii	3 ss.
Aquæ cinnam	
Misce. Capiat 3 ss pro re natâ.	Dr. West.
In Scarlatina.	
B Solut. chlori. (Midd. Hosp.)	3 ij.
Aquæ	Oj.
Misce. Sumat cochl. j. ad ij. freq	uenter in die pro-
ratione ætatis.	Sir T. Watson.

Stomatitis.

These cases are usually easily cured by the use of chlorate of potash in good doses, given three or four times a day, the mouth being rinsed well with a weak solution of the chlorate, or in young children syringed therewith, if the child be too young to rinse the mouth; glycerine of borax may be applied after each cleansing. The stomach and bowels must be regulated; and when improvement takes place, tincture or decoction of bark will be of great use—in fact, the

best form of tonic. Nutritious diet and wine are often necessary, when the child is low.

Chloride of lime is used by M. Bouchut, forty-five grains of the chloride to six drachms of honey, and application made with a camel-hair brush. Dilute nitric and hydrochloric acids are occasionally valuable in obstinate cases as local applications; acid and bark or ammonia and bark being given meanwhile internally. Dr. Dewees especially recommends:

\mathbf{R}	Cupri sulph.	gr. x.
	Pulv. cinchor	n. opt 3 ij.
		rab 3 j.
	Mel. commu	ı 3 ij.
		ʒ iij.
1		The ulcerations to be touched twice
	av with it.	E. Filis

VI.

FEVERS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND MALARIA.

Simple Continued Fever.

Ŋ.	Acid hydrobrom	3 j.
	Syr. simplicis	3 ij.
	Aq	
N	I. Sig.—Every hour.	Fothergill.
	N 37 (1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Dr. Fothergill, in speaking of the above formula, says it will probably constitute par excellence the fever mixture of the future. It is especially indicated where there is cerebral disturbance.

Delirium of Typhoid.

Ŗ	Antim. et potass. tartgr. j.—ij.
	Morphiæ sulphgr. iss.
	Aq. lauro-cerasi
T.	I Sig - A teaspoonful every two three or fou

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours.

Dr. Bartholow.

This will quiet delirium and produce sleep in the abnormal wakefulness of typhoid. It may also be advantageously used for these same conditions, viz., delirium and wakefulness of delirium tremens.

Local Application in Rheumatic Pains.

\mathbf{R}	Lin. aconit	3 ij.
	Lin. belladonnæ	3 ij.
	Glycerinead.	₹ ij.

Stg.—Apply locally over seat of pain. Fothergill.

This liniment is especially advised when the pain is confined to the sciatic nerve, offering marked relief. Treacle may be substituted for the glycerine with advantage. A convenient mode of application is to spread the above on a V-shaped piece of lint and place on the thigh.

Fevers.

\mathbf{R}	Acid. hydrochlor. dil	m. xv.
	Syr. aurantii	3 j .
	Aquæ	¾ ij.

M. Sig.—Give at a draught to a fever patient every three or four hours.

Dr. Fothergill,

The above acid drink, combined with fresh air and good general hygiene, will be found of more benefit in most fevers than the more powerful remedies of therapeutics, as was sufficiently demonstrated in the treatment of fevers in the late civil war.

Anti-Rheumatic Pills.

Ŗ	Ext. colocynth cogr. 45.
	Ext. colchici acetgr. 30.
	Ext. hyoscyamigr. 10.
	Hydrarg. chlor. mitgr. 10.
	Mix. Divide into thirty pills.

In Chronic Malarial Indispositions.

B. Pil. ferri carbonat. Acidi arseniosi	3 j. gr. j.
	Sig.—One three times a day.
	OR
R Quiniæ sulph	Э ij.
Ferri sulph. exsicc	at
	gr. j.
	Sig.—One pill three times a
day.	Bartholow.

In Symptomatic Fevers.

B Vin. antim	m. xx,
	3 ss.
Liq. ammon. acetat.	3 j.
	or six hours Fatherai

M. Sig.—Every four or six hours. Fothergill.

Where there is general disturbance of the functions, the tongue furred, appetite lost, general malaise and weakness, and where the face is flushed, head hot, and painful, the above draught, in connection with a light opiate at night, will yield marked relief.

Sthenic Fever.

Ŗ	Vini antimm. xx	۲.
	Tinct. opii	7.
	Liq. amm. acetat	
	h n n n n n n n n n n n	

M. Sig.—Every four or six hours. Fothergill.

This combination of opium, antimony, and ammonia

will be found very efficient in those fevers characterized by bounding pulse and violent delirium.

In Lithiasis.

Ŗ	Pot. bromidi	gr. xx.
	Tinct. hyoscyami	3 ss.
,	Tinct. lupuli	3 j .
	Mist. camph	℥ j .
7	// Sig —As a draught at hedtime.	

M. Sig.—As a draught at bedtime. Fothergill.

In the restlessness and suffering of lithiasis, where sleep must be had, and where opium in any form is to be strictly avoided, the above formula is a very excellent hypnotic. If desired, tincture of cannabis indica (15 drops) may be substituted for hyoscyamus.

In Gout.

\mathbf{R}	Mag. sulph	3 ij.
	Pot. bicarb	gr. xv.
	Tinct. sem. colchici	m. x.
	Inf. buchu	\dots $\frac{3}{5}$ j.
N	I. Sig.—Every four or six hours.	Fothergill.

Mercury as a purge and opium as a sedative are often indicated in chronic renal changes, but are ill borne by patients in this condition. As a substitute the above is an excellent remedy. It should be followed by free draughts of water.

In Chronic Rheumatism.

Ŗ.	Acid arseniosi	gr. iij.
	Pulv. guaiaci	3 iij.
	Pulv. capsici	3 ss.
	Pil. al. et myrrh	3 ii j .
N	I. Div. in pil. cxx.	Sig.—One pill twice a day.
		Fotherail!

Fothergill.

Coming from one whose practice was for a long time in a district where chronic rheumatism was very prevalent, this formula is invaluable. It should be combined with general tonic treatment, especially fatty foods.

Diarrhœa of Typhoid.

Diarrinea of Typnoid.			
R Argenti nitratgr. iij.			
Pulv. opii			
Pulv. ipecacaa gr. vj.			
M. Ft. pil. No. xij. Sig.—One every four or six			
hours. Bartholow.			
When the diarrhœa of typhoid fever resists bis-			
muth, Hope's mixture and laudanum enemata, the			
above prescription will often magically relieve. It is			
also a most effective remedy in the diarrhœa of			
phthisis.			
pittiiois.			
Malarial Enlargement of the Spleen.			
R Quiniæ sulphat			
Ferri sulphat. exsiccat 3 iss.			
M. Ft. pil. No. xxx. Sig.—Four or five pills			
during the day. Dr. Bartholow.			
Or the following is equally efficient, and is some-			
times better borne by the stomach:			
R Pil. ferri carbonat			
•			
Acidi arseniosigr. j.			
Quiniæ sulph ij.			
M. Ft. pil. No. xl. Sig.—Two pills three times a			
day. Dr. Bartholow.			

In Acute Fever.

B	Tine	t. opii		 	m. xv.
	Vin.	antimor	1	 	m. xx.
		_	-		77 .7

M. Sig.—Every four or six hours. Fothergill.

In fevers dependent on inflammatory affections other than those of the brain, where there is often delirium, depending on vascular fulness, this formula will be found of great benefit.

Anæmia of Chronic Malarial Poisoning.

Вı	C	hinc	oidin			
	R	esin	æ podophyll	i	gr. iv	
	F	erri	sulphat. exsi	ccat	э j	
1					three times a	

Dr. Bartholow.

The use of the above formula is highly commended by Dr. Bartholow, especially where there is enlargement of the spleen and engorgement of the portal circulation.

Acute Rheumatism.

Bartholow.

The above form of iron is more especially adapted to the treatment of pale and delicate cachectic subjects. In these cases it diminishes the pain, fever and sweats, lessens the chances of cardiac mischief, and hastens canvalescence, by retarding waste and favoring excretion of uric acid through the kidneys.

In Rheumatism.

Mist. guaiaci
In Hectic Fever.
 R. Tinct. digitalis
This will be found to abate the temperature and diminish the sweats in hectic fever.
In Muscular Rheumatism.
B. Ammon. muriat

Gout.

R Tinct, colchici seminis
Potass. bicarbonatgr. x.
Aquæ pimentæ
M. Sig.—A draught.
This is the standard formula used at the London
Hospital for gout.
That used at the University Hospital is the follow-
ing:
R Tinct. colch. sem
Magnes. carbgr. vj.
Magnes. sulphgr. xxx.
Aq. menth. pip. ad 3 j.
The Rheumatism of Phthisis.
B Potass. iodidi
Fl. ext. conii 3 iij.
Tr. opii. camph 3 ij.
Aq. aurant. flo 3 iv.
Aquæ 3 iv.
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful thrice daily.
This combination of drugs has been found to exert
a markedly favorable influence over the course of this
disease. It is the standard formula of the Roosevelt
Hospital for these cases.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Fevers.
R Ouin, sulphgr. v.

B	Quin. sulph	gr. v.
	Tinct. digital	
	Ac. phos. dil	
	Aquæ	
N	I. Sig.—Every four or six hours.	Fothergill.

In treating pyretic conditions where the heart is acting feebly and irregularly, and the skin is moist rather than dry, this union of antipyretics with a mineral acid will be very grateful to the patient and highly efficient.

Rheumatism.

Ŗ	Lithii bromidi 3 iij.
	Syr. zingiberis 3 ss.
	Aquæ
7	A. Sig.—A teaspooful three times a day.

Bartholow.

Very serviceable where the smaller joints remain swollen after the acute symptoms have subsided.

Salicylic Acid Mixture.

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ	Acidi salicylicigr. 160
	Potass. acetatgr. 320
	Glycerinæfl. 🖁 🕻
	Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3 4
1	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Anti-Rheumatic Mixture.

Bellevue Haspital, New York,

Ŗ	Sodii et potass tart 3½
	Potass. nitrat
	Vin. colchici semfl. 3 2
	Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3 2
1	Mir Dose: a teaspoonful

Anti-Rheumatic Mixture.

Hart's Island Hospital, New York. By Potass, iodid
Anti-Rheumatic Mixture.
Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y. B. Sodii et potass. tart
\
Pulvis Quiniæ Co.
(Clark's Powder.) B. Quiniæ sulphat
In Insomnia and Delirium of Typhus Fever. B. Liq. opii sed
tient waking refreshed and rational.

White's Gout Pills.

	white a Gout Fins.
B.	Hydrarg, chlor, mit
	In Typhoid Fever.
B _i	Acid. hydrochlor
	Niemeyer.
	In Rheumatic Gout in Cachectic Subjects.
B _e	Liq. potass
	In Chronic Rheumatism of Cachectic Subjects.
Ŗ	Ol. morrhuæ 3 iij.
	Liq. potass,
	Potass. iodidigr. iij.
	Ess. limonum
_	Aquæ destil
Ņ	lisce. Fiat haustus, ter in die sum.
	Dr. H. W. Fuller.

In Neuralgic Rheumatism.

B. Ol. santalini	
Veratriæ	gr. xxxvj.
Ol. olivæ	
Adipis	3 viiss.
Ol. bergamii	
Misce. Fiat unguentum.	
In Asthenic Inflammat	ory Fever.
B Tinct. camph. co	
Ammon. carb	
Decocti senegæ	3 iss.
Fiat haustus.	Mr. Erichsen.

In Gout.

Ŗ	Ext.	colchici acetgr. vj.
	Ext.	rheigr. vj.
	Ext.	aloes socotgr. vj.
	Ext.	belladonnægr. j.
	Misce.	Fiant pil. vj. sumat j nocte, bis hebdomad.
		Dr. A. B. Garrod.

In Injuries of Muscles and Tendons, with Rheumatic Diathesis.

Ŗ.	Ext. colchici aceticigr. j.
	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ cogr. x.
	Ext. colocynth. cogr. iv.
E	Fiant pil. iij. Mr. Erichsen.

An Aperient in Gout.

R Tinct. colchici sem Mag. carb Sulph. mag Aquæ menth. pip	gr. vj. 3 ss.
M. Fiat haustus.	University Hospital.
	_
In G	out.
Pulv. colchici sem Calomelanos Pulv. digitalis Quin. sulph	gr. viij,

Conf. rosæ.....q. s.

M. Ut fiat massa in pil. xx. dividenda, (1—4 during the day, at the commencement of the attack.)

Ext. colocynth.....gr. viij.

Trousseau and Reveil.

VII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

	Syrup of Biniodide of Mercury.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ	Potassii iodidigr. 80
	Hydrarg. biniodidigr. 1½
	Syrupifl. \(\frac{3}{2} \)
1	Dissolve and mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
	Dr. Banks.
	Thompson's Mixed Treatment.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ.	Hydrarg. biniodidigr. 1
-	Potassii iodidi33
	Tinct. aurantiifl. 3 1
	Aquæfl. 🖁 3
I	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
	Dr. Beverhout Thompson.
	Taylor's Mixed Treatment.
	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ	Hydrarg. biniodidigr. 1
	Potass, iodidi 3 4
	Syr. sarsap. co
	Aquæaa fl. 🖁 2
1	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful. Dr. R. W. Taylor.

In Syphilitic Cachexia.

B. Iodoformi
OR
 B. Iodoformi
day.
The above formulæ, more commonly than is supposed by advocates of special plans of treatment, exercise a most favorable influence over the course and duration of syphilis.
Bichloride of Mercury.
B. Hydrarg. chlor. corros
Iodide of Potash Mixture.
Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
-
B Potass, iodid34
Syr. sarsap. co

Injections in Second Stage of Gonorrhœa—the Stage of Stasis.
B. Zinci acetatisgrs. 2-5 Aquæ destil
Acidi boracgrs. 7-14 Aquæ destil
Inflammatory Stage of Gonorrhœa.
B Ol. cubebπ, x-xv.
Homeopathic tinct. cannabis sativa \mathbb{N} v-x. This amount every two or three hours. Dr. F. R. Sturgis.
In Gonorrhœa.
R Zinci sulphat
In Gonorrhœa.
B Copaibæ 3 ij.

In Gonorrhea (repeated attacks). R. Cubebæ
To Prevent Chordee.
R Camphorægr. xv. Opii pulvgr. iij. Fiant pil. vj. Two or three to be taken every night at bedtime. Ricord.
In Syphilis (when Potas. Iodidum fails).
R Ammon. iodidi
In Gonorrhea, Acute Stage.
B. Antim. tartarati. gr. \frac{1}{12} Magnes. sulph. 3 j. Potass. nitrat. gr. v. Aquæ. \frac{3}{3} j. Fiat haustus. To be repeated every fourth or sixth hour. Mr. Erichsen.
In Early Stage of Syphilis.
R. Hydrarg. iodidi viridisgr. vj. Confect. rosæq. s. Misce, et divide in pil. vj. One pill three times a day. Mr. Erichsen.

In Gonorrhœa.

B. Tannin	3 iss.
Vini burgundicæ	,Oiss.
Fiat injectio. One-third to be	injected; if result
unsatisfactory, the remainder.	Niemeyer.

In Syphilis.

Ŗ	Hydr	arg. proto-iodidi.	
	Lactu	carii	āā ʒ iss.
	Ext. o	pii	gr. ix.
	Ext. g	guaiaci	
	Misce.	Fiant pil. xxxvj.	One pill twice a day.
		-	Ricord

Syphilitic Cachexia.

\mathbf{R}	Ext. sarsæ li	quidi 3 ss.
	Acidi nitro-	hydrochlor. dil
	Aquæ	<u>3</u> iv.
	Fiat haustus.	To be taken three times a day.
		Mr Frichson

Mr. Erichsen.

In Gonorrhœa.

Ŗ	Liq. potassæ	3 iiiss.
	Potass. iodidi	
	Pulv. rhei	
	Aquæ camphoræ	Z vj.
	Misce. Capiat 3 j. ter die.	Mr. Milton

VIII.

TONIC PREPARATIONS

The following tonic pills are much prescribed at the Gynæcological clinic of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania:

B. Acid	arseniosi)
Stry	hniæ sulph
	belladonnægr. ‡
Cine	nonæ sulphgr. jss.
Pil.	erri carbgr. ijss.
M. E	ft. pil., No. j.
B Acid	arseniosigr. $\frac{1}{36}$.
Cine	nonæ sulphgr. jss.
Fer	et potass. tartgr. ij.
M. E	ft. pil., No. j.

The sulphate of cinchonia in these pills may be advantageously substituted by a proportionate dose of sulphate of quinia, the former being used simply on account of its cheapness. One pill may be given after each meal.

Tonic in Malarial Cachexia.

\mathbf{R}	Quiniæ sulphatisgr. ij.
·	Acidi arseniosigr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
	Pulv. capsicigr. j.
	Ext. taraxaciq. s.
	Co he taken hefore each meal

W	here Anæmia is a Prominent Symptom in Malaria.
B, T ing.	Ferri et potassæ tart
	Tonic.
bler T met	One rennet washed and chopped Sherry wine
	Pil. Ferri. Quin. et Strych.
B. M	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. Quiniæ sulphat

Muriatic Acid Mixture.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
B. Acidi muriaticifl. 33
Tinct. gent. co
Aquæaa fl. 3/8
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.
<u> </u>
Ferruginous Aperient.
R. Magnes, sulph 3 ij.
Ferri sulphgr. xxiv.
Acidi sulph. dil 3 jj.
Infus. calumbæad 🖁 viij.
Take two tablespoonfuls every night.
Dr. Farquharson.
Mist. Ferri Comp. (U. S. Pharm.)
(Griffith's Mixture.)
B Ferri sulphatgr. 20
Potassii carbongr. 25
Pulv. myrrhæ
" sacchariaa 3 1
Spts. lavand. cofl. $3\frac{1}{2}$
Aquæ cinnamon, q. s. adfl. 38
Mix. Dose: 1-2 tablespoonfuls. In preparing this,
the sulphate of iron, dissolved in ½ fl. oz. of the cinna-
mon water should be added last. The mixture should
be made fresh when wanted.

"Smith's Bitters."

Wine of Iron and Citrate of Quinidiæ.

Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful. To prevent confusion this should always be prescribed by writing the word "Quinidiæ" in full.

Strychnia Mixture.

(Hall's Modified.)

Ŗ	Strychniæ acetgr. 1
	Tr. cardam. cofl. 3 ½
	Alcoholis
	Aquæaa fl. $32\frac{1}{2}$
	Syrupi q. s. adfl. $\frac{7}{3}$ 4
N	I. Dose: a teaspoonful.

The following tonic formulas are very highly recommended by Dr. Wm. Goodell:

Basham's iron mixture, with the addition of fractional doses of strychnia, will be found very admirable in its effects. There are so many indifferent recipes for making this celebrated mixture that I shall here give the one which seems to me to be the best:

Ŗ	Tinct. ferri chloridifl. 3 iij.
	Acid. acetic. dilutifl. 3 ss.
	Liquor ammoniæ acetatfl. 3 iijss.
	Curacoæ
	Syrupi simplicisaa fl. 3 j.
	Aquam. adfl. 3 viij
I	M. Sig.—One tablespoonful after each meal.

The following formula makes	another	very	elegant
and generally useful preparation			

Ŗ	Tinct. ferri chloridi	.fl. 3 ij.
	Acid. phosphorici diluti	
	Spts. limonis	
	Syrupi simplicisf	
	Aquam, ad	

M. Sig.—One tablespoonful after each meal.

The dilute phosphoric acid is added both because it is a valuable nerve-tonic and because it has the property of disguising the styptic taste of the iron; so much so, that children readily take this mixture.

There are two other tonic preparations which we prescribe very frequently in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and with capital results. One of them is Blaud's pill, which Niemeyer extols so very highly.

R	Pulv. ferri sulphat. exsiccat
•	Potass. carb. puræaa 3 ij.
	Syrupiq. s.
	Ut fiat massa dividenda in pilulas, No. xlviij.

During the first three days one pill is to be taken after each meal. On the fourth day four pills are taken during the day, on the fifth day five pills, on the sixth day six; that is to say, two pills after each meal. For three days more six pills are taken daily; then the dose is to be increased by one pill daily until three pills are taken after each meal. On this final dose the patient is kept for three or four weeks, as the case may be. In stubborn cases I have occasionally run up the dose to the number of five pills thrice daily, and have seen no other bad effects from it than

a feeling of fulness in the head. This immunity is probably owing to the conversion of the iron sulphate into a carbonate.

The other preparation is a valuable alterative tonic, for the formula of which I am indebted to my friend Dr. A. H. Smith.

Ŗ	Hydrarg. chloridi corrosivigr. i.—ij.
	Liq. arsenici chloridifl. 3 j.
	Tinct. ferri chloridi
	Acid. hydrochloridi dilaa fl. 3 iv.
	Syrupi
	Aquam ad fl 7 vi

M. Sig.—One dessertspoonful in a wineglassful of water after each meal.

Anæmic and chlorotic patients will fatten and thrive wonderfully on this mixture. I call it the Mixture of Four Chlorides. It should not be given for a longer period than two weeks at a time.

Wine of Iron and Citrate of Quinine.

Iron and Citrate of Ammonia.

	Outdoor Department of Bellev	ue Hospital, N.Y.
B.	Ferri et ammon. cit	
	Ammonii carbon	
	Syrupi	
	Aquæ anisi	aa fl. 🖁 2
N	Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.	

Lemon Tonic.

B.	Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y. Cinchonæ sulph. gr. 30 Acidi sulph. dil. q. s. Aquæ. fl. 3 r Acidi citrici. 3½ Syrupi. fl. 3 r½ Tinct. ferri chlor. fl. 3½ Aquæ q. s. ad. fl. 3¼ M. Dose: a teaspoonful.		
	Iron and Cinchona.		
B.	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. Cinchonæ sulph		
B.	Sulphate of Cinchona. Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. Cinchonæ sulph		
Iodide Mixture.			
B.	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. Potassii iodidi		

Loomis' Tonic.

\mathbf{R}	Quiniæ sulphatgr. 30
	Acidi sulph. dilq. s.
	Aquæfl. 🖁 2
	Tinct. ferri chlor
	Spts. chloroformifl. 3 6
	Glycerinæ q. s. adfl. 3 4
Ι	Pose: a teaspoonful.

Elixir of Cinchona and Iron.

\mathbf{R}	Extr. cinchonæ fl	.fl. 🖁 1
	Ferri et ammonii citr	3 2
	Spiritus aurantii (1:10)	
	Alcoholis	_
	Ol. cinnamoni	m. 15
~	Aquæ	.fl. 3 6
	Syrupi q. s. ad	1. 3 16

With the oil of cinnamon and water make water of cinnamon; dissolve in this the ammonio-citrate of iron; add the spir. of orange and the fl. ext. of cinchona. Filter, and add enough syrup to make the product measure one pint. Dose: a teaspoonful.

Iron and Quinine.

\mathbf{R}	Quiniæ sulphgr. 30)
	Acidi sulph. dilq. s.	
	Aquæfl. 🖁 2	ż
	Tinct. ferri chlorfl. 3 2	
1	ose: a teaspoonful.	

Wine of Citrate of Iron.			
B Ferri et ammonii citratisgr. 20			
Vini xericifl. \(\frac{7}{2} \)			
Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.			
Thomson's Tonic.			
Bellevue Hospital, New York.			
B. Ferri et ammon. cit 3 1			
Ammon. carbonatgr. 30			
Tr. gentian co			
Tr. quassiæaa fl. 🖁 2			
Syrupifl. $\frac{7}{3}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3 8			
Mix. Dose: a dessertspoonful.			
Dr. W. H. Thomson.			
			
Strychnine Tonic.			
Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.			
B. Tinct. ferri chlor			
Tinct. nucis vom aam. 10			
Aquæ q. s. adfl. 3 1			
Mix. One dose. To be taken thrice daily, after			

meals.

IX. .

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

For Fiss	ıred Nipples.
Glycerini	is

In Parasitie	c Skin Diseases.
	OR
B. Potass. sulphuretiAquæ calcisM. Sig.—As a lotion.	
Chi	lblains.
	3 j.
M. Sig.—As a lotion.	3 j. Bartholow.

Pruritus.

There are several anti-pruritic powders, which a	ıre
sometimes indispensable. The most important	is
that which is commonly called Anderson's powder.	It
is formed as follows:	•

Ŗ	Pulv. amyli 3 j.
	Pulv. camph 3 jss.
	Zinci oxid 3 ss.

This must be carefully made, the camphor being reduced to an impalpable powder and then thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. It may be either lightly dusted upon the parts or it may be quite copiously rubbed into the meshes of linen lint and then applied. The proportions may be altered, either by increase or diminution.

Dr. R.W. Taylor.

Ung. Hydr. Ox. Rub. c. Plumbo.

	Outdoor Department of Belle	vue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ.	Hydrarg. oxidi rubri	
	Plumbi acetat	aa gr. 8
	Cerati	3 г
N	Mix.	Dr. McKay.

Sulphur Paste.

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ.	Sulphuris sublimati 3 1
•	Ætherisfl. 3 3
	Glycerinæfl. 🖁 1
	Miv

Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Rubri.

Ŗ.	Hydrarg. oxid. rubrigr. 60
	Oleo-paraffini (vaseline) 3 1
N	Aix.

In Parasitic Skin Diseases.

Ŗ	Hydrarg. chlor. cor	gr. iv.
	Alcohol	
	Ammon. muriat	3 ss.
	Aquæ rosæ q. s. ad	🖁 vj.
N	I. Sig.—As a lotion.	Tilbury Fox.

Glue Burn Mixture.

Ŋ.	White glue $\frac{3}{7}$
	Water, coldO.j.
	Glycerinfl. 🖁 1
	Carbolic acid

Soak the glue until it is soft; then heat on water bath until melted; add the glycerin and carbolic acid, and continue heating until in the intervals of stirring a glossy strong skin begins to form over the surface. When wanted for use, heat on water bath until melted, and apply with a flat brush over the burned part.

Ung. Picis Alkalinum.

	Outaoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, IV.Y.
Ŗ.	Liquoris picis alkalinifl. 3 1
	Cerati 3 1
N	Aix.

Goa Ointment.

Pulv. ararobæ (Goa powder)...gr. 50 to 200 Oleo-paraffini (vaseline)......gr. 500

Melt the vaseline on a water bath, add the Goa powder, stir and heat for about ten minutes; then strain quickly into a capsule standing on ice, and stir briskly until cold.

In the Pruritus of Pregnancy.

Ŗ	Thymolgr. xv.
	Vaselinegr. xxx.
	Powdered brick clay 3 iii.

Dissolve the thymol in the vaseline and rub it up with the clay. *Prof. Montrose A. Pallen, M.D.*

This is to be applied to the pruritic parts, washed off every day or two and re-applied.

Dr. Pallen's experience has been, that excepting those cases depending on trophic nerve causes, this prescription will always effect a cure. He advises its use also in herpes and similar eruptions accompanying the later months of gestation.

Bleeding Hemorrhoids.

Ŗ.	Pulv. aluminis	3 ij.
	Pulv. camphoræ	
	Pulv. opii	aa 3j
	Unguent	3 j
1	M. Sig.—Ointment.	Bartholow.

When the hemorrhoids protrude, bleed, and are painful, the above will be found a soothing and astringent application.

Emplastrum Capsicum.

(McCready's Plaster.)

Spread adhesive plaster with oleo resina capsici, leaving, however, a narrow margin all around free.

Dr. B. W. McCready.

Lotion for Iritis.

R	Morphiæ sulph	gr. iv.
		gr. iii.
	•	gr., ii.
	Aquæ destillat	
1	M. Sig.—As a lotion.	Dr. Bartholow.

Sore Nipples.

\mathbf{R}	Aquæ rosæ
	Glycerineaa \(\) ij.
	Acidi tannici
F	t. lotion.

Sig.—Soak lint in this solution and apply to nipples.

Dr. Barker.

If the ulcerative process has commenced, it is advisable to stop nursing and paint the nipple with a solution of nitrate of silver, 10 gr. to the \(\frac{7}{3} \) of distilled water.

As a Hæmostatic.

Ŗ	Acidi tannici		.Э j.	
	Aluminis		. Đ ij.	
	Aq. rosæ			
N	I. Sig.—For external use as a hæme			
	•	70	3.5	

Dr. Monsel.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

B. Sodii hyposulphitis
R Pulv. ferri sulph
Potass. carb. puræaa 3 ij.
Mucil. tragacanq. s.
M. Div. in pil. No. 48.
Sig.—To be given daily in doses gradually increas-
ing until three pills are taken after each meal.
To counteract the costive effect of the sulphate of
iron in this, we may give:
R Pulv. glycerrhizæ rad
Pulv. sennæaa 3 ss.
Sulph. sublim
Pulv. fœniculiaa 3 ij.
Sacchar, purif
Sig.—Teaspoonful in half a cupful of water at bed-
The state of the s
time.
Where the disease is due to torpidity of the ovaries,
the following may be used with advantage:
R. Ext. aloes,
Ferri sulph. exsiccat 3 ij.
Assafœtida 3 iv.
* Sig.—One pill after each meal, this number to be

increased gradually to two or three after each meal. If bowels are over-active, return to the initial dose of one pill.

The above formulæ are those used in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and have been proven by thorough trial to be most efficient.

In Inflammation of the Nipples.

\mathbf{R}	Emplastri plumbi 3 i	j.
	Ætheris sulphurici 3 ss	s.
	Collodion flexile 3	j.

M. Sig.—Powder the lead plaster, add the ether and mix them well together before adding the collodion. It makes a creamy mixture, and is to be applied with a brush over every portion of the carefully dried nipples, with the exception of the openings of the milk ducts.

Dr. Albert H. Smith.

This formula is highly commended by Dr. Smith as a protective application.

Dr. R. W. Taylor's Lotion.

	Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, NY.
Ŗ	Sulphuris sublimati
	Spts. camphoræfl. 3 2
	Sodii biboratis3 1
	Glycerinæfl. 33
	Aquæ 36
1	Mix,

Conjunctivitis.

Ŗ.	Zinci sulphat	gr. ijviij.
	Morphiæ sulphat	gr. ijiv.
	Atropiæ sulphat	
	Aquæ rosæ	
N	M. Sig.—For the eye.	

To Destroy the Odor of Foul Breath, the Smell of the Axilla, and the Fetor of the Sweat of the Feet.

Potass. permangan.....gr. vj. Aquæ.....3 vj.

Sig.—Apply frequently.

It is a fact too little appreciated by physicians that success in practice often depends more on attending to some such trivial affection as the above, than on the successful management of a complicated medical or surgical case.

Carson's Paint.

	(Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.
Ŗ	O	lei tigliifl. 3 ½
	A	Etherisfl. 3 1
	Т	inct. iodinii cofl. 3 2½
N	1.	Counter irritant and vesicant in pleurisy, etc.

Local Application for Chilblains.

R.	Acid carbol	3 i.
	Tinct. iodinii	
	Acid tannici	
	Cerat. simplicis	3 iv.
78	M SigOintment	Dr. Rartholow

Eczema.

Mozema.
B. Liq. plumb. subacetat
Facial Erysipelas.
B. Quiniæ sulph
Croton Oil Liniment.
Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital, New York. R. Olei tiglii
Ung. Diachylon Hebræ.
R Emplast plumbi

Ung. Acidi Chrysophanici.

Ŗ	Acidi chrysophanicigr. 20
	Oleo-paraffini (vaseline)gr. 190
N	felt the vaseline on a water-bath, add the acid, stir
and	l heat for about ten minutes; then strain quickly
thr	ough muslin into a capsule standing on ice, and
stir	briskly until cold.

Buck's Burn Mixture.

Ŗ	Pulv. tragacanthæ	3	2
	Pulv. acaciæ	3	4
	Syrupi fusci		
	Aquæ bullientisaa		
	Mix.		

Lotion for Syphilitic Eruptions.

Ŗ.	Hydrarg. chlor. cor	gr. iv.
	Acid. nitric. dil	3 j.
	Acid. hydrocyanici dil	3 j.
	Glycerini	3 ij.
	Aquæ	
1	M. Sig.—Use as a lotion.	

Carron Oil.

(Lime Liniment.	Linimentum	Calcis,	U.S.	Ph.)
Ŗ.	Olei lini				37
	Aquæ calcis	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		fl.	38
]	Mix.				

- 5		
	Lotion in Acute	Eczema.
\mathbf{R}	Potass. bicarbonat	3 ss.
	Aquæ	
	se as a lotion.	Farquharson.
		2 2
,	As a Depilat	tory.
Ŗ	Quicklime	3 ss.
	Yellow sulphide of arsenic	gr. xx.
	Starch	gr. clxxx.
	. Sig.—Apply as a paste.	
	preparation of this kind is	
	used by the Egyptian won	
	their pubes.	
	<u></u>	
	Lotion in A	cne.
B.	Hydrarg. chlor. cor	
	Glycerini	3 ss.
	Spts. vini. rect	ǯ viij.
	Spts. rosemar	
	Sig.—Use as a lotion.	
		
	Acne Indur	ata.
	Hydrarg. iod. rubri	
	Adipis	
	Sig.—As an ointment.	
	For Sore Nij	· -
•	Plumbi nitrat	•
	Glycerine	
Si	g.—Rub on the affected pa	rt.
		Dr. Fordyce Barker.

,
B. Aquæ rosæ
For Freckles, Sunburn, and Tan.
B. Potass. carbonat
In Italy Impating etc
In Itch, Impetigo, etc.
R Creasoti
To Prevent and Cure Chilblains.
B. Cupri sulphatis

days, till the skin appears to be affected.

Dr. Graves.

In Sloughing	g Phagedæna.
B. Cupri sulph	gr. j.
- -	gr. v.
-	
Fiat lotio.	Mr. Erichsen.
In Impetig	go or Acne.
	gr. x.
	······
	āā ℥ j.
	Dr. Headland.
_	
In Rin	gworm.
B. Thymol	3 j.
	3 j.
Ft. unguentum.	Mr. Balmanno Squire.
In Prur	itus Ani.
B. Acidi carbolici	gr. vj.
	3 j.
	Mr. Christopher Heath.
In So	ahies.
	gr. xxx.
Adipis præparati	- 2
Fiat unguentum.	D. R. Liveing.
-	
For Be	
B. Hydrarg. perchlor	~ •
Sp. rectificat	
Fiat lotio.	Mr. Erichsen.

For Sore Nipples.
B Hydrarg. subchlorgr. xxx.
Magnesiæ carh
Magnesiæ carb
Ung. rosæ
Fiat unguentum. Dr. Fordyce Barker.
In External Piles.
B. Ung. zinci
Liq. plumbi subacet
Liq. opii sedatana 3 ss.
Misso Fish movement to the state of the stat
Misce. Fiat unguentum, bis in die parti affectæ ap-
plicandum. Mr. Coulson.
In Prurigo Senilis.
-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Adipis præp
Fiat unguentum. Mr. Balmanno Squire.
In Obstinate Acne.
B Hydrarg. oxidi rubri
Hydrarg. ammoniatiana gr. v.
Adinis name
Adipis præp
Fiat unguentum. Dr. Tilbury Fox.
In Ringworm.
₽ Thymol 3 ss.
Etheris 3 v.
Sp. rectif
-
M. To be used as a wash every morning, and fol-
lowed by an application of glycerine and perchloride
of mercury. Mr. Malcolm Morris.

Anæsthetic Application.

Sp. rectif
cola.
Adde, glycerini
Sensitive Ulcers of the Rectum.
B Chloroformf3j.
Zinci oxidi
Zinci oxidi

In Acne Between Menstrual Periods.

\mathbf{R}	Sulphuris	3 i.
	Glycerini	₹.i.
	Aquæ rosæ	₹ x.
N	Misce. Fiat lotio.	Dr. Ringer.

To Prevent Pitting in Vaccinia.

It has been recommended to touch each pustule with nitrate of silver or camphor, or to bathe the face with a solution of four scruples of nitrate of silver to 🕏 j. water. A mercurial plaster formed of

Ung. hydrarg...... 25 parts: Yellow wax..... Black pitch..... 6

has a good effect. Dr. Aitken gives this as the formula used at the Children's Hospital in Paris. According to Guersant, four or five days are sufficient for the application to prevent pitting.

Carron oil is a good application till the scabs begin to loosen; they should always be removed when dry, or they stain the skin permanently. Mr. Marson recommends cold cream and oxide of zinc, or if the discharge be thin and excoriating, calamine mixed with olive oil. Dr. W. Stokes uses light poultices over the face or a mask of lint soaked in glycerine and water and covered with a further mask of oiled silk.

E. Ellis.

X.

COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. \mathbf{R} Olei morrhuæ.....partes 28 Glyconini*.....partes Spts. ammon. arom.....partes Vini xerici.....partes 20 Spts. amygdal. amar.....partes 2 All to be taken by weight. Dose: a tablespoonful. Phosphorated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Olei morrhuæ.....partes 20 \mathbf{R} Olei phosphorati (1 per cent).....partes Glyconini.....partes Spt. ammon. arom.....partes Syrupi.....partes 10 Acidi phosphor. dil.....partes Spts. amygdal. amar.....partes

Beat or whip the yolks of the eggs, which must be fresh, in the usual manner, pour the liquid into a bottle, add the glycerine, and shake them well together. One pint of cod liver oil requires about 4 fl. oz. of glyconiu to emulsionize it.

^{*} Glyconinum, or Glyceritum Vitelli.

R Vitellorum ovorum....partes 4
Glycerinæ...partes 5

All by weight. Put the glyconin into a mortar and add the oils to it in very small quantity at a time, triturating the mixture actively and constantly. Then add the other ingredients in the order in which they are named. Dose: a tablespoonful.

Phosphorated Cod Liver Oil.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.

Mix. Two hundred and thirty-three minims, or practically $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. $\frac{2}{3}$, contain $\frac{1}{30}$ grain of phosphorus. The phosphorated oil should be weighed, not measured.

This is a 1 per cent solution of phosphorus in cod liver oil, proposed by Dr. E. R. Squibb. It is made with the utmost care, and contains the full amount of phosphorus. If only a portion of the contents is to be used, a few drops of ether should be poured into the vial, before it is again corked and sealed. If a fine film should form on the surface or at the bottom, the oil must be poured out, so as to leave this in the vial. Should this film increase, or much of a precipitate make its appearance, a fresh bottle should be used.

It is best to add the whole contents of a bottle at once to sufficient cod liver oil to be ready for administration. The latter may be kept on hand in full and well closed bottles, which are to be kept in the dark.

When using the phosphorated oil it should always be taken by weight.

^{*} Oleum Phosphoratum.

Agreeable Form of Taking Cod Liver Oil, for Children
B. Olei morrhuæ. 3 ss. Mucilag. acaciæ. 3 ij. Sacchari. 3 ij. Tinct. lavand. comp. 1 xx. Aquæ. 3 ss. Dose: a teaspoonful. Farquharson.
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime.
B. Olei morrhuæ
Cod Liver Oil Mixture.
Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital, N.Y. B. Olei morrhuæ
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y. B. Olei morrhuæ

XI.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

Solution Ergotini.

	Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
	(Ergotin solution for hypodermic use.)
Ŗ	Ergotinigr. 36
	Glycerinæ
	Aquæaa m. 108
N	Aix.
	Liquor Chloroform Co,
	(B. Squire's Formula for "Chlorodyne.")
Ŗ.	Chloroformi puriffl. 34
-	Ætheris fortfl. 🖁 1
	Alcoholis fortfl. 34
	Syrupi fuscifl. 34
	Extr. glycyrrh. pulv $\frac{3}{2}$
	Morphiæ hydrochloratgr. 8
	Ol. menthæ piper
	Acid hydrocyan dil (2 per cent)fl. \(\frac{3}{2} \)
	Syrupifl. $\frac{7}{3}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
т	Dissolve the morphia and oil of peppermint in the
	•
	ohol; mix the chloroform and ether with this solu-
	n. Mix the liquorice with the syrup and add the
mo	lasses. Shake these mixtures well together, lastly

add the hydrocyanic acid, and again shake well. Dose: 10 to 20 drops. Always shake the mixture before using.

Formulæ for Hypodermic Administration of Quinine
B. Quiniæ sulphat
B. Quiniæ bisulphat
Lente's Solution of Quinia.
,
B. Quiniæ sulphat

Cystitis.

Cystitis.
B Acidi benzoici
This may almost be called specific in its influence in the earlier stages of cystitis, affording rapid and lasting relief. The diet should be carefully regulated, and the skin and bowels kept in active condition.
As an Aphrodisiac.
B. Ergotin (aq. ext.)
Or the following:
R Tinct, sanguinariæ
Impotence with Spermatorrhæa.

B Tinct. canthar.....gtt. vj.
Tinct. ferri chlor.....gtt. xv-xx.

Sig.—Thrice daily in water. Dr. H. C. Wood.

This prescription has been found to cure the above condition so speedily as to commend itself to the use of all medical men in the treatment of these cases.

Treatment of Seminal Emissions.

Bumstead gives the following prescription for its special tonic effect upon the genital organs:

- M. Et. sig.—A teaspoonful in water after each meal.

As a direct means of diminishing the frequency of the emissions, B. recommends:

- M. Et. sig.—From one to two teaspoonfuls in water, after each meal, and at bedtime.

The avoidance of tobacco in all its forms, cleanliness of mind and body, laxatives when needed, and, in a word, attention to the rules of hygiene, are to be strictly enjoined.

Elixir Chloroformi Compositus.

Prof. W. F. McNutt has been in the habit for several years of prescribing Collis Browne's chlorodyne in certain cases of asthma, colic, diarrhæa, neuralgia, rheumatism, hysteria, etc. He states that it has seldom failed to be of some benefit, and has often acted like a charm; in fact, it is a most excellent and reliable anodyne, anti-spasmodic and sedative.

On account of several objections to its use, I have,

after a great deal of experimentation, adopted the following formula as a substitute for chlorodyne, viz:

Ŗ	Morph. murgr. ½
	Chloral hyd
	Chloroformaa 3 ss.
	Tinct. cannab. ind
	Tinct. capsici
	Acid. hydrocyan. dilaa m. xx.
	Spt. menth. pip
	Syr. sassafras co. ad
1	Dose: 3 j.

This I have named Elixir Chloroformi Compositus, and can heartily recommend it to those who have been. in the habit of using chlorodyne. To those who have never used chlorodyne, I may say that they will find elix. chlorof. comp. a most efficient remedy for many purposes and under many circumstances; for instance, in whooping-cough, asthma, emphysema, cough of many phthisical patients, in many cases of hysteria, and especially in many cases of dysmenorrhæa, it certainly has no equal. Given as an anodyne, it seldom produces headache or disturbance of the digestion, as does morphine; or depresses the heart's action, as does hydrate of chloral. In diarrhœa accompanied with tormina, in teaspoonful doses repeated every two or three hours, it generally acts quickly and satisfactorily.

In many cases of diarrhæa in children, a few drops of the elixir, together with a few drops of castor oil and vini ipecac, in syrup of acacia, make a most efficient remedy.

Prof. W. F. McNutt.

Elixir Simplex.

$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{k}}$	Spiritus aurantii (1 in 10)	. fl. 3 2
	cinnamomi (1 in 10)	. M 10
	Alcoholis	
	Syrupi	. fl. $\frac{7}{3}$ 6
	Aquæ	

This Elixir may be made the vehicle of various remedies which have an unpleasant taste, or are otherwise not readily taken. This form of administration, however, should be used very sparingly and judiciously to prevent patients acquiring a taste for "cordials" and alcoholic beverages, generally.

Pulvis Morphiæ Co.—(Tully's Powder.)

\mathbf{R}	Morphiæ sulphgr. 1
	Camphoræ
	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ
	Coloii corbonet

Mix. 10 grains contain & grain of morphia sulphate. This formula is taken from Dr. Tully's Materia Medicá. (Springfield, 1858, vol. 1, page 153.)

Chronic Alcoholism.

Ŗ	Zinci oxidi
	Piperin
	Ft. pil. No. xx.

M. Sig.—One pill three or four times a day.

Dr. Bartholow has found that this will relieve the gastric catarrh and trembling, and diminish the craving for strong drink in this condition.

Emetic in Narcotic Poisoning.			
B. Cupri sulphatgr. vj.			
Aquæ destillat			
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every fifteen minutes till			
vomiting ensues. Bartholow.			
In Internal Piles.			
B Tinct. ferri perchlorπι κ.			
Aquæ 3 j.			
Fiat injectio. Mr. Erichsen.			
In Fissure or Ulcer of Anus.			
B. Ext. belladonnæ			
Plumbi acetāā gr. ij.			
Tanningr. iv.			
Sevi præpq. s.			
Fiat suppositorium. Mr. Erichsen.			
In Indurated Glands Following Scarlet Fever.			
B. Calcii sulphidgr. j.			
Sacchar. lactisgr. x.			
Misce. Fiat pul. x. One powder every hour or			
two. Dr. S. Ringer.			
In Eczema.			
B. Syr. tolu			
Vini ferriāā 🖁 ss.			
Liq, arsenicalis			
Aquæ anethi 3 j.			
Misce. A teaspoonful thrice daily, directly after			
food—for a child two years old.			
Sir Erasmus Wilson			

1,3			
In Chronic Skin Diseases, Etc.			
R Sodæ arseniatis			
In Retention of Urine.			
R Magnes. sulph gr. xxx. Potass. bicarb gr. xx. Potass. nitratis gr. x. Aquæ 3 j. Misce. Fiat haustus. Sir James Paget.			
In Simple Erysipelas.			
B. Tinct. ferri perchlor			
· In Hemorrhages.			
B Ergotingr. iij. Sp. rectificatana 11, ij. Fiat injectio. For subcutaneous injection. Langenbeck.			

	In Oxaluria, with Debility and Irritability.
Ŗ.	Acidi nitrici dil
	Acidi hydrochlor. dilana II, v.
	Inf. serpentariæ
F	iat haustus ter die sumendus. Dr. G. Bird.

Anaphrodisiac.

B≱ Cam	phoræ	
Ext.	latucæ	ana D iiss.
Misce.	Fiant pil. xx.	From four to six pills to be
taken dai	ly.	M. Ricord.

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